PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,855.—New Series] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Oct.	ARABIA	7903	......	...
30th* „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th „	MALWA	10 883	......	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd „	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	7951	......	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne. R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Oct.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 22nd Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 21st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 23rd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Duc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Masnini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828: 2nd Class Rs. 659. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 475	Rs. 712-8,
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class Rs. 703 and 2nd Class Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	15th Nov 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 588 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
London
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieh-ling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4¼ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

IN
WATCHES

WE
COMPETE
FOR
QUALITY
NOT
PRICE.
PLAIN
OR
COMPLICATED.
NICKEL,
SILVER,
GOLD.

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

MARCKS & Co, LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON.
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc. Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets, Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc. Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN." KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

ARRIVED ON 16TH OCTOBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th October, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last will and testament of THAKAR LALJI HARIBHAI, late of Bombay Hindu Bhatia, retired, Merchant, a widower,—Deceased,

THAKAR VALABHDAS DOONGERSEY, JIVANDAS HEMRAJ and WALJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi, three of the Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. PANAJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of October, 1909.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI AND HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for temporary service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service, he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st November 1909.

3. Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent Government service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

E. H. L. SEPPINGS,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

z.s 26.8.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Broad Gauge Sleepers (10" by 10" by 5") 1,25,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in February, 1910, and must be completed by the end of May, 1910. As regards Indian sleepers at least one-third of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway stations ready for inspection before the 28th February, 1910, another third by 31st March, and the balance before 15th May, 1910.

No payment will be made before 1st April, 1910, except at Railway option.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

- Indian Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pyinkado,
- Western Australian Hill Grown Jarrah,
- New South Wales-mixed Harwoods,
- Queensland Wales-mixed Harwoods,
- Tasmanian Wales-mixed Harwoods,
- Java Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered, to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed harwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pyinkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways, before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the Contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each station must be clearly noted in the tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Calcutta, by 12 noon on 23rd November, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the tender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1910." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona fide tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract Agreement has been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

Simla, Dated the 6th October, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and from WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, the TIME of DEPARTURE and ARRIVAL of the SPECIAL SERVICE TO URAN will be as under :—

Departure from Uran............	7-0 A.M.
Arrival at Bombay	7-45 A.M.
Departure from Bombay.........	5-30 P.M.
Arrival at Uran	6 15 P.M.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th October, 1909.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ELLIS ENTERPRISES

THE ELLIS OPERA Co.,

THE ELLIS OPERATIC CO.

Now in its 92nd week of Consecutive Tour.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS PIANISTE.

A good Salary to a Competent Artiste.

A FIRST CLASS SOPRANO

(Amateur not objected to.)

Also a few good Artists to augment the above Companies.

Apply by letter,
F. A. ELLIS,
Care of SOUNDY & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 11, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD PLANKS.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, 18th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder near the depot of Messrs. Vishnu Ballal and Co., on account of the concerned 252 pieces dealwood planks of different sizes, 12 to 21 feet in length, 12 inches in breadth and 1/2 to 4 inches in depth.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Rachel Lodge" Apollo Reclamation very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, "Taj" cabinets and cabinet ornaments, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, fancy teapoys, table and wall clocks, writing tables, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by "Rose," rocking chairs, copper utensils, &c., &c., The property of W. J. Burrows, Esq., Manager Rigold B. and Bergman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th October, 1909.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£16,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion :—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour to the date of publication and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. R. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 401. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs 2-4 per thousand; and if printed in flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND PIANO. Must be in first class condition. Immediate cash for good Instrument. Apply to Box No. 858, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An active and intelligent Parsee or Hindu ASSISTANT, for outdoor work principally. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 2536, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied, Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE

F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting!—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from	Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore ,, ,,	Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland ,, ,,	Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit,	from Rs. 6.
,, ,, ,, Trouser,	Rs. 2-8.
,, ,, Ram Ram Twill shirts,	Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
,, ,, Striped Pajama suits,	from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, almiras, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, chest-of drawers, and square piano.

1 Cottage piano by Jan Gruisen & Son, Liverpool.

1 Large harmonium by Gilbert Bauer & Co., London.

English double side Odeon records, English Columbia single records, neophone paper records, cylinder graphophone etc.

Large and small stone garden rollers.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 786 of 1909, Laljee Thakersey and Co. vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others, one 10-12 h.p. De Dion engine 2 cylinder motor car 3 speeds and reverse in good condition, and goodtyres completed with glass wind shield and canopy, without battery.

Also 1 large silver and gold gilt Cooch Behar Race Cup about 400 tolas.

1 large silver Byculla Club Race Cup about 280 tolas.

1 large silver Aga Khan Race Cup about 500 tolas.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Soondrabai, consisting of gold and silver trinkets, Edison's phonograph with records, lamps, utensils, chairs, coins, etc., also re-estate of Avdi Narayen, such as gold ring, putlies, wajartik, car-flowers, etc. Also the effects of the Orumbai Sakribai such as, leather belt, knife, cloth, etc.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' tricycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria (of a Parsee gentleman).

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred brougham.

One four cylinder 20 h.p. Fiat Motor Car with six seated body, specially built for a Nawab for rough use and in perfect working order and newly painted and varnished.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties at Gorupdeo Road, near Tank Bunder.

H. C. Suit No. 862 of 1909.

Kaikhosro Rustomji Sethna ....Plaintiff,
vs.
Ismail Joosub and others..........................Defendants.

Under instructions from the respective Attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendants 2 to 5 in the above suit and in pursuance of an Order of Court made herein on the 4th day of October 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1909, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of Gorupdeo Road without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 670 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 16336, Old Survey No. 1-693 and New Survey No. 3712 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the North by the property secondly hereinafter described and on or towards the South by the Tank Bunder Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate near Tank Bunder and on the East of Gorupdeo Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,480 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 2,790 square yards and resgistered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 6206, Old Survey No. 1-623 and New Survey No. 3-3712 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dawood Mahomed, on or towards the West by the property firstly above described, partly by property of Noor Mahomed Jan Mahomed and partly by the Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of Noor Mahomed Jan Mahomed and on or towards the South by the Tank Bunder Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff and the said premises with the premises firstly above described are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward, No. 7723 (1) 7723 (4) 7722 (1A) 7722 (1B), Street Nos. 2, 2A and 2B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the plaintiff at their office in 121 Meadows Street or to Mr. Muncherashaw B. Chothia, attorney for the defendants 2 to 5, at his office in 57, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th October, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM, NEAR THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 949, of 1908.

Shrinivas Shamkrishna ....Plaintiff,
vs.
Radhabai and another ....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of H. H. Wadia Esq., the Reciever appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of July, 1909, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1909, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock, in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate at Mahim without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,928 1/4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261, New Survey No. 1-1418, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes in G Ward Nos. 4159 (1), 4159 (7), 4160 (1), 4161 and Street Nos. 520, 520 (1), 521 and 522, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Bombay Woollen Co. and partly by the "Wadi" of Mr Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on or towards the East by a public passage called the Woollen Mill Gully, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Woollen Mill Company, and on or towards the North by a passage leading to Lady Jamshedji Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office, in Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will, On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Mr. Chhaganlal Gulabdas, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 632 of 1909, Chhaganlal Gulabdas vs. Atmaram Balwant Wagle and others, and pursuant to and in terms of the consent decree made on the 26th August, 1909, and on account and at the risk of Haji Dada Abu the goods indented through Messrs. C. G. Vakilna and Co., viz.:—32 cases condensed skimmed milk.

On account of C. G. Vakilna and Co.—

10 cases each 6 Gounda cheese.

300 square yards English flooring tiles.

On account of the concerned.—

340 bottles each 1lb essence of pick-me-up; raspberry; jamaica ginger, tit-bit, champagne-cyder and pine apple.

1 drum 23lbs oil of orange.

48 bottles each 1lb oil of orange.

9 disinfectant apparatus.

16 water filters (different makers).

On account of the concern.—

A lot of earthenware, consisting of tea pots, plates dishes, basins and 30 doz. cups and saucers. consignment of fire and thief resisting English safes manufactured by the well-known Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham:—

1. 20 by 14 by 14.
1. 22 by 15 by 15.
2. 24 by 17 by 17.
1. 28 by 19 by 19.
1. 30 by 20 by 20.
1. 28 by 19 by 19. Extra strong.
2. 28 by 22 by 22. Extra strong.
2. 30 by 24 by 24. Extra strong.
1. 32 by 21 by 21.

1 safe 34 by 24 by 24. By John Globe and Son. fitted with Chubb's lock, boiler plate, doors and bands.

1 safe 30 by 22 by 20. By John Globe and Son fitted with Chubb's lock boiler plate, doors and bands.

32 silver open face, half-hunting and double case watches.

22 metal open face watches.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1909.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),

Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGK NG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,

Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,

Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden. (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

DICK'S PATENT CANVAS AND BALATA BELTING.

THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & Co., LTD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROOM over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co., open to West, North and East. Rent Rs. 350.

Particulars from :—

LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

TO LET.

UPPER FLOOR, of 2 storeyed Bungalow, at Dadar, a complete roomy flat, open to breeze, with large verandah, in front and over porch. Separate entrance.

Apply :—At the above address:—

155, DADAR ROAD,

Between 10-30 & 5-30 or particulars will be sent by Post.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :—
SAMUEL FITZE & CO, LD,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

HUNTLY BLEND,

and take no other
TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and of all DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
,, D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 15TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 16TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	82 13/16	un chgd	
do. Rentes ...	97 3/4	1/4	
do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		3/16
do. Govt Securities...	63 5/16	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2		1/8
Silver in New York ...	50 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16 1-2	1/2	
do. do. Berlin...	20·44	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	Since 14th inst.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	3 5/8	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 5/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	un chgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1 2	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz.)........	77/10	un chgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	390,000
Gold to "	£	90,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	30,000
Gold to "	£	50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	......
Imports ...	7,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·41—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-4 unchgd

*Called 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15	7·13	7·12	7·12
+02	+03	+02	+03

-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
12	7·11	7·11	7·11	7·11
+03	+03	+03	+03	+04

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	78,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	68,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000 "
Do to Continent	33,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·05—05

Futures—Month of Dec. 13·61—01 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later on bearish week end statistics.
Do. do. March 13·74—01 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·47—04
Do. do. Mar. 13·78—05
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	12,550 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	330,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	58,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	127,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	1,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	717,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	330,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... ... *d.* 5 16-32
F.G.F. Tinnevelly C.I.F. Liverpool —Sellers. ... ... *d.* 6 11-32
Months of—October-November
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.— London ... ... *d.* 5 5-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.—37 2-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—37 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 54 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Strong.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 53 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 9 3-4d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber—9s. 10d.—Sellers.

Arrivals:—
"Dunedin."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
Boxes Gold Bullions.	Rs. 1,53,600	London ...	Yokohama Bank.
153 Bars Silver...	2,93,326	London ...	Chartered Bank.
1 Bund Rupees	1,262	Muscat	M. Mackenzie and Co.
1 Bundle Rupees	1,250	Gwadhur	
1 Bundle Rupees	1,500	C. Mandvie	
31 Cases Sovs ...	930	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
Silver Dollars ...	55,679		
Rupees	750		
2 Boxes Sovs ...	5,400	Suez	
5 Boxes Gold Bullions.	29,725	Aden	
Sovereigns ...	7,717		
Gold Coins ...	28,486		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	46	53,907
B. B. & C. I. Railway	63	74,982

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 4 per cent. from 14th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July.

Money:—
Borrowers for 6 months at from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange:—
The Exchange Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Being Saturday, there was very little business done. Far Eastern rates have declined as under owing to the drop in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	170 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-4

Government Paper:—
This market opened at 94 1-2 for the Settlement on 2nd November, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. At the close there were sellers at 94 1-2 for account. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A small business has been transacted to-day. The Calcutta rates were reported in the forenoon as 94 9-16 and 94 7-16, respectively, for ready and forward delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 94-11	Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	" 94- 8	

Bullion:—
Reuter reports a decline of 1-8d. in Bar Silver in London, the quotations now being 23 7-16 and 23 1-2, respectively, for spot and forward delivery in 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was steady. The American rates gave way 1-4 cent at 50 3-4. Our local market opened at 59-2, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery, improved to 59-4, but re-acted to 59-2, at which there were some buyers at the close. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. A fair business reported.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	1	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	2	Ca
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	2	Ca
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	4	Ca

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report:
Our market opened quiet with little change in prices from those ruling at the close yesterday. There was a moderate enquiry by exporters in the morning a slightly under ruling prices and a Colaba a fair business was done in Khangaum-Akola, Khandeish, Muttia, Ujjain, Jalna and similar descriptions at current rates. Bengals were neglected and close easier. Khandeish and Muttia are steadier.

A moderate business was done in ready Bengals.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...293	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...278	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...262-3	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	256	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	250	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...250	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...232-7	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...230-31	" "
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...237-3	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...229	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...232-3	Dec. 1909.
Fine Bhownagger ...	...237	Nov. 1909.
Good Bhownagger ...	...208	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...263	Apl-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...275	" "

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...29,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·13	7·11	7·10	7·10
—02	—02	—02	—02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
7·10	7·10	7·10	7·10	7·10
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is continues strong and prices are advancing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9 4 6	B. T.
Oct.-Nov... ...	" 9 11 0	R. T.
April-May ...	" 8 12 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 6 12 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow " ...	" 7 3 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	" 7 5 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	" 7 3 6	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 43 8 0
White Khandeish... ...	" 46 0 0
Black Kutni	" 33 8 0

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed —
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 33 0 0
October-Nov ...	" 6 10 0 R. T.
Apl.-May ...	" 6 5 0 "

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... — ...	Rs. 23 8 0
Dec.-Jan.	" 22 12 0

Tone—Steadier.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
Tone,—Steady.

Mowraseed:—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

White Delhi, October... ...	Rs. 5 14 6	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May —	" 5 6 0	"
White Soft Red ...	" 36 8 0	

YARNS.

The market is firm and business has been done in 20s. at 6 27-32d. to 7 annas, in 12s. at 6 7-16d, and in 10s. at 5 31-32d. to 6 annas.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong ... 10,000 bales.
Unsold stock in Hongkong ... 17,000 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	15 2 1-2
India	67 1-2
Indian Specie	53
Mills:—	
Century	310
David ... ... —	416 1-4
Kohinoor...	742 1-2 C. D
Manockji Petit	3,390
New Great Eastern	305
Phoenix	90
Standard	1,155
Presses:—	
Indian Cotton	140
New Berar	550
New Mofussil	795
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co	130
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	95
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary...	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Treacher & Co....	567 1-2
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	605
Tapti-Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,482 bales.
Wheat	2,184 cwts.
Linseed	3,305 "
Rapeseed	2,220 "
Gingellyseed	5,680 "
Poppyseed...	20 "
Groundnuts	360 "
Castorseed	8,732 "
Rice	2,606 "
Myrabollams	386 "
Cottonseed	7,911 "
Mowraseed...	1,067 "
Gram	2,729 "
Joowar	383 "
Maize	1,525 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols............	82 13/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 11/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 5/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 7/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2	un	chgd
Do. in New York	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 o/o	since	14th instant.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 3/4	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 3/4	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/10	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England.............. £800,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	Limited demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	4,000 bales.*
Imports	29,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·43+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-4 unchgd.

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.
* 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·13	7·11	7·11	7·10
—02	—02	—01	—02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
7·09	7·09	7·09	7·09	7·08
—03	—02	—02	—02	—03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...75,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...13,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	...57,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·10+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 13·69+08 } Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on Commission houses buying.
Do. do. Mar. 13·81+08 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·61+11
Do. do. Mar. 13·93+15
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	2,090,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	79,000
" Quantity in Sight	2,580,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	43,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	65,000 "
"	Actual Exports	3,000 "
"	Week's Imports	73,000 "
"	Stock	602,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	500 "
"	Sold on Speculation	100 "
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 "
"	Actual Exports	100 "
"	Week's Imports	nil.
"	Stocks	5,000 "
Afloat	American	310,000 "
"	Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—40 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 5-8 Dec.-Jan.—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 56 1-2—Oct.-November Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 8s. 10d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th October.

There will be a parade for all members on Tuesday morning the 18th instant at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

2. Practice for the Gymkhana Mounted Sports will be held on Monday and Saturday mornings on Gymkhana Maidan.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October.

668 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Coy.
No. 1268 Gr G. V. Toulet.
No. 1269 Gr E. F. B, Years

669 DRILLS E.E. Coy.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday 20th instant on Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

670 INSTRUCTIONS OFFICERS.

There will be an instruction parade for Officers on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6 p m· at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder. Dress-plain clothes.

671 INSTRUCTIONS.

The Gun Layers and Range Takers class will be held on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5 p. m. at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder. All Gun Layers and Range Takers are requested to attend.

Dress,—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—October 2, at 34, Keighly Street, Rangoon, the wife of Mr. Archie C. Hamilton, of a daughter. VICKERY—September 30, at Kyaukse, Upper Burma, to Rev. W. and Mrs. Vickery, a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORNAH—October 9, at Simla, Eva Harriet, the wife of J. R. Cornah, Aitchison College, Lahore, in her 23rd year.

D'SOUZA—October 2, Toungoo, Angelo D'Souza, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 72 years.

LAYARD—October 6, at Mayville, Mandalay, from heart failure, Muriel, beloved wife of Mr. C. W. Layard, Agent, Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co. Ltd., Mandalay, and second daughter of L. A. O'Donoghue of the Kodu Mines, Vizagapatam District, India Aged 24 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 1-16m., 1-04; Low water, 7-4m., 7-1a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Special Meeting, 4 p. m.

Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Girls of Gottenberg," Empire Theatre.

Maxim : "Plain dealing is a jewel."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 1-51m., 1-33a.; Low water, 7-36m., 7 30a. Bombay Light Horse, Parade, Churchgate Street, 7 30 p. m. Bandmann's Opera Company, "Miss Hook of Holland," Empire Theatre.

Wednesday, October 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets,6h. 13m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-12a. Low water, 8-13m., 8-15a. Municipal Standing Com-mittee, 4-10 p.m.; Bandmann's Opera Company, "A Waltz dream" Empire Theatre.

Thursday, October 21.—Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, annual ordinary and extraordinary general meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Golf, 5th "Forty Two" Medal. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Mery Widow," Empire Theatre.

Friday, October 22.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "Havana," Empire Theatre.

Saturday, October 23.—Bandmann's Opera Company "The Gay Gordons," Empire Theatre.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL.—For his very clever shooting performances at the Framji Cowasji Institute the other day, Professor Shah has been presented with a gold medal on behalf of the Bombay National Union.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September, was 2,315; daily average 77; total of new admissions, 922; Parsis, 458; Hindus, 352; other castes, 112. The number of children vaccinated was 70.

THE SEVA SADAN.—The Trustees of the will of the late Mr. A. H. Wadia have forwarded Rs. 500 to the Seva Sadan to be utilized for such of the Parsi Branches of the Institution as are working in Bombay Presidency. (2) The senior widow of the late Tikayab Shri Girdhanji Maharaj of Nakdwar sends Rs. 200 to the Sadan in memory of her late husband.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.—At the Morgue yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of one Shiv Narayan Missar. The deceased, who was a mendicant aged 65, was knocked down and run over by a goods train on Saturday night while crossing the railway line at Chinchpokli. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED.—Mrs. Doughty Wyllie, so well known in Bombay as Mrs. Adams-Wyllie for her generous work in connection with the Adams-Wyllie Hospital in Bombay, applied some days ago to the trustees of Mr. N. M. Wadia's estate for help for the widows and orphans of those slaughtered at Adana by Turkish soldiers. The trustees have responded to her application by sending her Rs. 4,500 out of the funds at their disposal.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was "At Home" on Saturday afternoon to the members of the Students' Brotherhood at the bungalow of Mr. Anandji Nanji, the "Beehive" at Nepean Sea Road. The gathering was fairly large and representative; there was a sprinkling of ladies, Indian and European. The grounds of the bungalow overlooking the sea were looking fresh and the lawns were very much admired by the company present. Inside the bungalow Mr. S. Bhandarkar entertained the guests with a magic lantern display. The guests were received by Sir Bhalchandra and his brother Mr. Vishnu K. Bhatwadekar. After partaking of light refreshments the party dispersed at about 8 p.m. Sir Bhalchandra and his brother presented flowers to each guest as he departed.

AN EVENING PARTY AT A PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. Khemraj Shri Kishandas, the proprietor of the Venkateshwar printing press situated at Khetwady, gave an evening party last week on the press premises in honour of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Police Commissioner. On arrival Mr. Edwardes was shown round the different divisions of the press, wherein books in classical Sanskrit and Hindi literature are printed, Mr. Edwardes was then escorted to a large hall where other guests had assembled. Native music was provided for the amusement of the guests. Mr. Khemraj presented to Mr. Edwardes an address embodied in Sanskrit odes. The latter made a suitable acknowledgment, and the proceedings terminated with the presentation of flowers.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—A common cry in Bombay has been the dearth of band music. Many attempts have been made to start a Town Band maintained by public subscription, but they have all failed, with the result that the general public have few opportunities of listening to the best orchestral music. A year or so ago the proprietors of the Indian Hotels Co. came to the rescue and provided some excellent music on the grounds of Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, almost nightly, the performers being specially brought out from Italy. This enterprise was so greatly appreciated that when the contract with the last party of bandsmen expired, the management of the Indian Hotels Co., in the hands of Mr. F. T. Burcher decided to repeat the experiment. The new band arrived a few days ago, and since its first appearance at Green's Restaurant it has earned the most generous appreciation of the visitors. It performs every evening in the week and helps much to enable the public to pass pleasantly that awkward interval between office closing and dinner time.

THE Syndicate of the Calcutta University have expressed their willingness to the Burma Educational Department to accept as a rule the High School Final Examination as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, provided the candidates at the final examination take up at least four optional subjects including History, advanced English, Algebra, and Geometry and a classical language.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

GREEN TEA PARTNERSHIP.

Decree for the Plaintiff.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

MANJIBHAI CURRIMBHAI VS. VITHALDASS GORDHANDASS, A FIRM.

For the plaintiff and the first defendant in the cross suit:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. L. J. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordass.

For the defendants and the plaintiffs in the cross suit:—Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshaw and Company.

For the second defendant in the cross suit:—Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji instructed by Mr. Manchershaw R. Vakil.

His Lordship has disposed of the two cross suits, the first filed by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 34,330-13-6; the second filed by the defendants against the plaintiff and his son Nazaralli for a declaration of the dissolution of partnership and for taking accounts.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the parties to these two suits, which had been ordered to be tried together, were the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass, consisting of three persons Vithaldass Gordhandass, Kursondass Gordhandass and Amichand Nathoo, Manjbhai Currimbhai and his son Nazaralli. In November 1906, Manjibhai filed a suit against the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass, claiming a sum of Rs. 34,000 odd with interest which he said was due to him for advance made by him to that firm. The firm put in a written statement in January 1907 raising the defence that Manjibhai was their partner and that he was only entitled to file a properly constituted suit for accounts of the partnership business. They also alleged that Nazaralli was a member of that partnership. Certain interlocutory proceedings followed and it was not until the middle of 1907 that the plaintiff Manjibhai got inspection of the defendants' documents. Then in September 1907, Vithaldass and Kursondass Gordhandass with Amichand Nathoo, a partner in the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass, filed a suit against Manjibhai and his son Nazaralli claiming that the plaintiffs and both the defendants were partners in a certain business and asked for a dissolution of that partnership and for the taking of accounts. Manjibhai, in his written statement, denied that he was a partner with the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass. Nazaralli admitted that he was a partner in a certain business with the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass and was willing that the partnership should be dissolved and proper accounts taken. He stated that his father had no interest in the partnership.

As between the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass and Nazaralli, the only question was, said His Lordship, what was due to one side or the other on the accounts being taken from the date of the last adjustment. The only real issue in these suits, which had been contested at considerable length, was whether Manjibhai was a partner with the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass and his son Nazaralli in a certain green tea business.

Dealing with the oral evidence alone, His Lordship found that the probabilities were very much against the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass, but they endeavoured to support their case of partnership with Manjibhai by their books, which fell into two classes, the books of the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass and the books of the partnership. His Lordship said that in the books of the firm there was nothing whatever to show who were the partners in that particular green tea business. They had an account of Manjibhai containing entries of advancies made by him in cash and goods sold to them which was made up at the end of each year and the balance carried over with interest. The cash account consisted of loans made to Nazaralli for the purpose of carrying on another business, which he had in partnership with Mansookh Laloo and the goods account was also distinct from that green tea business. So the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass was thrown back on the books which they kept of the green tea partnership. They admitted that in Samvat 1956 they kept a bethi vahi for partnership dealings. That book was missing and they said that they lost it while removing books from one godown to another. One of the books produced in Court was a bethi vahi beginning from Bhadarwa 1956 and going on into 1957. That book was not produced for inspection until July 1907 and there was nothing in that book which could support the case set up by the firm. Continuing His Lordship said that it appeared to him certain that the bethi vahis, which had been shown to Manjibhai's attorney's clerk had been entirely suppressed and that the books now produced in Court had been made up since from the books of the firm of Vithaldas Gordhandass.

In coming to the conclusion His Lordship said that taking the adjustments of the profit and loss signed by Nazaralli in connection with the yearly memos of account which had been sent by the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass to Manjibhai, there was no explanation first, as to how the profit and loss were arrived at, and secondly, why, if Manjibhai was a partner, he should have been sent yearly memos of his account. Taking these memos themselves, they pointed themselves certainly, in the opinion of His Lordship, to the conclusion that Manjibhai was a creditor and not a partner of the firm.

His Lordship added that if his conclusions were right, then they (the firm) had not only substituted a false leaf in the bethi vahi of 1956 for the original first leaf and had falsely made alterations in the entry at page 29 of that book, but they had also made up two other books for the purpose of this case. His Lordship further observed that the evidence they gave was certainly in almost every particular very unsatisfactory.

His Lordship came to a very distinct conclusion that all their evidence which they had given orally to support their case that Manjibhai had been a partner was false. The result was that in the first suit there would be a decree for Manjibhai for Rs. 34,330-13-6, the amount claimed, with interest on Rs. 34,117-9 0 at 9 per cent. from 12th November 1906 till judgment. Costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. In the cross suit there would be a decree dismissing the suit as against Manjibhai with costs.

It was declared that the partnership between the firm of Vithaldass Gordhandass and Nazaralli was dissolved from the date of the plaint and was referred to the Commissioner for the taking of the accounts of that partnership. The receiver was ordered to hand over the moneys representing the sale proceeds of the tea to Manjibhai in part satisfaction of his decree. The books produced in Court by the firm were ordered to be impounded.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILLS.

Provisional Liquidator Continued.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

For the Bank of Bombay :—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

For Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal :—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad.

For the Trustees of the debenture-holders :—Mr. Weldon.

This was an application for the appointment of an official liquidator in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Provisional Liquidator of the above mills.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman at the outset, said that the Bombay Bank had taken inspection of the books of the Tricumdass and Lakhmidas Mills and they were now in a position to state that the interests of both the mills would conflict. The learned Advocate-General stated that the late Mr. Dwarkadass had been a part agent in both the mills and had been the moving spirit in both the mills. He was the man who drew monies from the Tricumdass Mills, passed the same to the Lakhmidass Mills, from where, after crediting the amounts to the Tricumdass Mills, he pocketed the amounts drawn from the Tricumdass Mills. His object in passing the monies first to the Lakhmidass Mills was to conceal his frauds. The Tricumdass Mills were a creditor of the Lakhmidass Mills to the extent of over twenty lakhs. The learned Counsel submitted that the Lakhmidass Mills would say that this being a fraud, they were not liable to pay the amount. Under those circumstances, the learned Advocate-General said, it was advisable to appoint another officer of the Court as liquidator.

In support of his contention that interests were conflicting, Counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Alexander W. Marshall, Book-Keeper to the Bank of Bombay. Counsel next read the affidavit of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai in which he (Mr. Bhaishankar) had suggested that the same liquidator be appointed for the three mills and that the same gentleman should be appointed as a receiver of Mr. Dwarkadass's estate as well as that of Mr. Damodar. He had further suggested that the liquidator should be assisted by a committee of the creditors in the conduct of the respective mills. Counsel submitted that that ignored the position of a liquidator. Counsel was surprised to see those suggestions in Mr. Bhaishankar's affidavit for it was distinctly understood on the last occasion that if Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed liquidator of the Tricumdass Mills, he should cease to be a receiver of Mr. Dwarkadass's estate. He submitted that the Court could not entertain Mr. Bhaishakar's suggestions.

The learned Advocate-General then suggested the name of Mr. Sanders Slater as the official liquidator.

Mr. Setalvad who appeared for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, a creditor to the extent of Rs.1,50,000, which was unsecured, took up the same position as on the last occasion.

Mr. Weldon, who appeared for the trustees of the debenture-holders, left the matter entirely in the hands of His Lordship.

Mr. Bayley, who appeared for the Bengal Coal Coy., supported the Advocate-General.

His Lordship, in passing the order said that at the present moment it was not desirable that the affairs of the Lakhmidas Mills should go out of the hands of the present liquidator. There was no necessity in His Lordship's opinion, to make a final order now. The claims would be registered and adjudicated and the best course at present was to adjourn the application and continue the appointment of the liquidator provisionally.

Coming to the question of the receivership of the estates of Dwarkadas and Damodar, His Lordship said that that question was also under his consideration and His Lordship did not think that any purpose would be served by appointing another receiver.

His Lordship ordered Mr. R. D. Sethna to continue as a provisional liquidator till the 11th of December.

Question of costs was reserved.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Sethna's Appointment Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

For the Company: The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy.

For the petitioner: The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Divan.

For the general body of creditors: The Hon'ble H. S. Dikshit.

For Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal: Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.

For Sir Sassoon J. David : Mr. Jiwaji Ghandy.

This was an application by the Company for a stay of proceedings of the liquidation for two months.

The Advocate-General who appeared in support of the application said that a certain gentleman, who was in negociations for taking up the liabilities of the Company and paying off the creditors, had now withdrawn, but some three gentlemen had now come forward and they had made certain offers. Two of them could be regarded as serious and it appeared there was a good chance of the negociations coming to an agreement. What be suggested was that a list of the creditors might be drawn up and settled by the Court as the parties negociating wished to make themselves sure as to how the Company stood before they could come to a definite agreement. He therefore asked for the stay of proceedings for two months as there was every chance of the negociations coming to an agreement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad said that it was a very desirable application but they did not know whether the negociations would result in an agreement within two months.

His Lordship liked to know whether the mill was working.

Mr. Setalvad said that it was.

The Advocate-General said that the liquidator had a lakh of rupees to go on with the working of the mill.

Mr. Dikshit said that one month was enough. If by the end of that time the Court found that something tangible had been done, the time might be extended.

Mr. Bhaishankar said that an Official Liquidator must be appointed before the list of creditors could be completed.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, ordered the stay to continue for two months. Mr. R.D. Sethna was appointed official liquidator to invite claims and prepare a list of the creditors of the Company by the 6th of November next and the claims to be adjudicated on the 27th November. The old agents were ordered to assist the liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per month including all office expenses.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

(*Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate.*)

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Inspector O'Brien charged one Hari Ladoo with being in possession of six and a half grains of cocaine without a license.

He was arrested on Friday morning near Null Bazaar by a peon of the Excise Department. He pleaded not guilty, but his Worship on the evidence convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 5 or in default to undergo three days' imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

One Ridwam Umar was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of 45 sovereigns valued at Rs. 675. It is alleged that the complainant Emam Jamin and the accused were both Malay pilgrims staying at the Frere-road mussafferkhana and the complainant had given the 45 sovereigns to the accused for safe custody about ten days ago.

The accused absconded with the money on the 14th instant. A complaint was made to the police and the accused was arrested at Poona. Only Rs. 13 were found with him. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES.

Mr. Willie Freear drew a large audience to the Empire Theatre, and thoroughly delighted them with a versatile performance, which unassisted, he maintained for over two hours. Mr. Freear is a comedian of considerable ability if of a rather old-fashioned type. He had lots of most amusing patter, and his dancing was one of the cleverest feature of a bright and lively entertainment. His Irish policeman's dance was very original and neatly burlesque, and his imitation of Miss Minnie Palmer, in which dancing of another kind was necessary, was also a very amusing turn. His conjuring tricks in which he showed you how really simple it always was, were laughable in the extreme, and his stories were always pointed and well-told. Mr. Freear had a thoroughly appreciative reception, and well deserved it.

FURTHER evidence of the favourable season experienced in the Punjab this year, which has induced a reduction in the demand for irrigation from Government Canals for the autumn crops is found in the Irrigation Department return to end of August, which reports the total canal irrigated area of the crops as 2,901,600 acres as against 3,401,881 acres in the corresponding period of 1908.

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Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3½ PER DAY & UPWARDS.
The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
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Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Hence their enormous sale. [illegible] all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

Sal Hepatica
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.

Sal Hepatica
SALINE LAXATIVE
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KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Begum arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, with 6,000 tons of Bengal coal. This is the first time the Begum, which is one of the tins, five new vessels of the Co has come to this port.

The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain Morrison will sail to-day for Busreh via Coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain W H Coates, sailed on Sunday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 789 pilgrims.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Mohammadi 1,251 tons, Captain P H Gore sailed on Sunday for Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H G H Gore sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Chancellor, 2,957 tons, Captain R. Donald, sailed on Sunday for Genoa and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain J. M. Main, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp and Hull, via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathavon 2,830 tons, Captain W. Mackay, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cago and 7 cabin and 141 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna 2,979 tons, Captain W. Greenhorn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Devonshire, 2,325 tons, Captain A. Coull, sailed on Sunday for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S.N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,420 tons, Captain A. M. Rait, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,559 tons, Captain D. Kloppenburg arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons Captain S R Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc, with a general cargo, 100 cases opium, 144 horses and 5 cabin and 192 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The steamer Moorgate, 2,457 tons, Captain T Harload, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt F G Bird	R Navy
R I M S Mayo	Comdr. W B Huddleston	R I Marine
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr E G Mills	R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr F. Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickmann	Survey St
R I M S General Elles	Lt CR Good	Target Towing Launch

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 16.

Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S N Co
Braunfels	3559	Kloppenburg	W & A Graham & Co
Cordiam	3993	Welch	W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna	2979	Greinhorn	K Nixon & Co
Mohamadi	1251	Gore	B & P S & Co
Onda	3429	Dagger	M M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith	
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb	B & P S N Co
Saif	1445		Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot	B & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2522	Denison	B & H S N Co
Tirawa	2176	Emmett	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nalir	2041	Bird ...... Turner	Calcutta	17-10	T Morrison & Co
C&R Siberian	2127	De Lorne	Jeddah	28-10	B & P S N Co
P Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
K Glenshiel	3051	Ellis	Cochin	20-10	K Nixon & Co
C Assaye	4358	Jones	Shanghai	27-10	P & O Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Timm	Jeddah	20-10	A Strandeg

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	23-10	W & A G & Co
4 Capri	2717	Dini	H'kong	17 10	F & R S N Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-10	P & O Co
16 Kola	510	Ramage	P Gulf	21-10	M M & Co

M. W. D. D.

HM	720	Jensen	Singapore	10-10	F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	City of Vienna s	Greenhorn	Glasgow Sept. 14
	Braunfels s	Kloppenburg	New York Sept 11
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct. 15
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, Oct. 4
	Moorgate s	Harload	Alexandria Spt 23
	Vadala s	Peck	Moulmein, Oct. 3
17	Kasara s	Elton	Busreh, Oct. 9
	Begum s	McNicole	Calcutta, Oct. 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Sandon Hall s	Main	Hull via Karachi
	Strathavan s	Mackay	Calcutta
	Umballa s	Rait	Calcutta
17	Devonshire s	Coull	Rotterdam
	Chancellor s	Donald	Antwerp, &c
	Mohammadi s	Gore	Busreh, &c
	Rahmani s	Coates	Jedah

The steamer Waroonga, Morison, for Busreh &c obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
29	Glenorchy	Natal
Oct.		
11	Mombasa	London
11	Tara	Negapatam
11	Loodiana	Calcutta
12	Palamcotta	Rangoon
14	Kilkern	Bunbury

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,031 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 6 packages carpets etc., Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—120 bales hemp, M M Doongaji and Co; 31 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy; 7 bales carpets etc, King King and Co; 2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—85 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—8,517 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandon Hall s—130 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Chancellor s—2,000 cwts rapeseed J Fachiri.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Official patronage and support has been accorded by the Government of India and Provincial Governments to Mr. E. B. Havell's valuable work on India Sculpture and Printing recently published, a large number of copies of the work having been subscribed for. Mr. Havell was lately Superintendent of the Government School of Art at Calcutta.

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1909.

CHILD LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

While men deplore the increase of unemployment in England, and many agencies, charitable and State, are trying to grapple with the evil, a pernicious custom, which contributes almost more than any other to fill the ranks of the unemployed, has gained enormous proportions in every large centre of industry in the Kingdom. A paper on "Boy and Girl Labour," written by N. Adler and R. H. Tawney, has been published recently, and gives some particulars of this growing mischief, showing how it eventually undermines the status of the British working population. "Appalling as are the industrial conditions under which so many adults are working to-day," write these experts, "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that a more insidious and even more lamentable danger is concealed in the exploitation for immediate profit of some of the boys and girls, on whose character, physical strength and mental alertness the welfare of the next generation depends." Those who employ the boy or girl of immature years care little, as a rule, whether the future careers of these young people are wrecked or not. They want cheap labour, and the temptation to parents to turn their children into wage-earners as early as possible is too often irresistible and blinds them also to the injury done. The Chairman of the London Education Committee pronounces strongly against the theory, held by some who do not look far ahead, that "boys can become errand-boys for a year or two and then enter skilled trades." Such a theory does not work well in practice for "the great mass of the errand-boys fall into the low skilled trades or into casual labour." Employers use successive relays of boys—ignoring any responsibility in regard to them—as cheap substitutes for other workers, who thus lose employment. These boys in turn swell the ranks of unskilled labour, have spells of unemployment, which lead to unfitness for work, and turn them more often than not, into real unemployables. That these statements are not exaggerated the most superficial examination of the records of Relief Committees and similar agencies proves, for the applicants are not all superannuated men, but often men between twenty and thirty years of age, in the very prime of life. One-third at least of the applicants for relief in the United Kingdom are under 30, and in the large cities the percentage is even higher.

The Report of the Commission on Unemployment sadly and pregnantly observes: If it be true that many are held to be too old at 40, it is daily more true that many are no use at 25. Nor does the evil stop there. The industries—if they can be so described—that take boys into the streets "make easy the descent into dishonesty and crime. . . News-boys and street-sellers are practically all gamblers," says the Chief Constable of Sheffield, and his brother of Manchester declares that "street-trading is productive of a greater amount of evil than any other occupation followed by children, the boys develop into lazy, shiftless and worthless men, becoming for the most part race-course touts, often travelling thieves and loafers." Of boys in Birmingham, following the apparently innocent employment of carrying parcels at railway stations, inquiry showed that 32 of them had been, between them 87 times in prison, had been let off or adjourned 68 times besides. The high road to juvenile criminality would be far less crowded if boys were not engaged in desultory occupations during the critical years of adolescence. The old days of apprenticeship are almost passed away, few boys are even employed now as learners of all the intricacies of a trade. Cheapness and docility are the lad's titles to wage-earning. Many causes have combined to destroy apprenticeship; the chief of these is the sub-division of processes in trades, and the specialisation for one of these of boys at an early age, bringing in its train unfitness for learning one trade thoroughly. If employed in engineering work, they are kept at fitting or turning, but not taught both processes, for it would not pay to shift them from one department to another. Improvements in machinery and the consequent superseding of the antiquated type by the new, displace workers who are only conversant with the old. A census of the employments engaged in by boys leaving school gave 40 per cent. who became errand or van boys, 14 shop boys, 8 office boys and junior clerks, while only 18 per cent. entered trades. The real problem that faces society in regard to the juvenile worker, say all the authorities, is not the problem of the apprentice, but of the boy and girl to whom no opportunity for industrial training is, even ostensibly, conceded.

In textile factories in the north of England crowds of children work as half-timers, and this is a fruitful source of the weakness in physical and moral fibre that is one of the signs of the age among workers. To try to combine satisfactory instruction in school with five or five and a half hours' work at the mill is to attempt the impossible. A morning spent in the spinning-room or the weaving-shed leaves a small creature of twelve or thirteen more inclined for sleep than for school work in the afternoon. This double pressure on the growing child keeps his or her weight and height below the normal, and kills all chance of their becoming a robust man or woman. It causes anæmia at a time when all the available vital force is required for the development of a healthy adult. School teachers report that the moral tone of the children working half-time in mills deteriorates rapidly. As in the case of the errand-boy, even this poor class of work is not permanent, nor does it lead to better employment. Very few of these young people are kept on at the mill after they are sixteen. It is the old story; the lad or girl is cheaper than the man or woman, and when the time comes for demanding an increase of pay they are turned off in favour of a younger section. Result, "a constant stream of youths pouring at manhood into the already permanently overstocked unskilled labour market." The State is keen to relieve the unemployed, but the nation is effectively manufacturing unemployables every working day of the year. To put an end to this evil three suggestions are made. The first is that the half-time system should be abolished: the second, that the age for full time attendance at school should at once be raised to 14 and in two years' time to 15. The third, that youths under 18 should be employed for no more than 30 hours per week, and should be required to attend continuation schools for another 30 hours weekly. These remedies would do much. But the wages of parents would have to be raised to indemnify them for the loss by non-employment of their children and for the cost of keeping them longer at school. Once educated and thoroughly trained in some definite trade, the new generation would command higher wages than they can expect now on the hand to mouth system of unskilled labour. That some remedy must be found for the reckless neglect of technical training there can be no gainsaying. Improvement in education should keep pace with improvements in machinery, not lag behind as it does now. Let India take warning in time. There is at present plenty of work for every one who wants to labour. But even here the tendency to employ child labour in the mills is becoming every year more marked. The reason is the same as in England, a short-sighted anxiety to limit expenditure. In the end, as far as the human worker is concerned, it means a reckless waste of health and life.

◆

Dr. Cook and Mount McKinley.

The unworthy squabble about the discovery of the North Pole has already become nauseous; but it is now getting vindictive, and we shall not be surprised if its latest development and the malevolence with which Dr. Cook's assailants pursue him, helps the reaction in his favour. Dr. Cook may or may not have reached the actual Pole, but the methods of those who attack him are certainly undesirable in the extreme. Dr. Cook, if not so well-known as Commander Peary, is at least respectably known in the annals of Polar exploration, having taken a prominent part in the Belgian expedition to the South Pole, which lasted from several years from 1897. Instead of dealing with his rival fairly, if not generously, Dr. Cook has, under very provoking circumstances, kept up a very dignified front, treating the abuse of his assailant with great indifference. The latest provocation offered to him by Peary's partisans is so far the most severe. Dr. Cook achieved three years ago the great triumph of having ascended Mount McKinley, the highest peak in the whole of North America. This was a feather in his cap as this peak was never before approached by anyone; and it was treated by all as a great feat of exploration. It is now sought retrospectively to deprive him of the credit. His guide who accompanied him on that occasion has now sworn to the effect that Dr. Cook only went half way and did not ascend to the top of the mountain, and that he was told to falsify his diary. This statement of the guide, Barrillo, would have been more serious, had it been made soon after Dr. Cook proclaimed to the world in 1906 his feat. It evidently appears to be part of the campaign against his name as an explorer. Had Barillo at once denounced Dr. Cook at the time, the world would have never given him the credit which according to the guide he did not deserve. The expedition to which the present story of Barrillo refers was organised by Dr. Cook, who was accompanied by Prof. Herschel Parker to explore little known parts of Alaska in 1906. Mr. Edward Heawood, a great authority in geographical science and Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, thus refers to Dr. Cook's achievement:—"One of the events of the year 1906 has been the first ascent of a great mountain peak, the culminating point of the whole of North America. Dr. F. A. Cook, well known for the part which he took in the Belgian Antarctic expedition, who had previously made the complete circuit of Mount MacKinley in Alaska, returned to the attack in 1906 and this time effected the conquest of the mountain. The feat is a notable one in any case by reason of the wild and inhospitable nature of the northern region in which the mountain lies." The peak was at first called Bulshaia, but afterwards it was renamed after President McKinley. Alaska has several very high mountains like Logan which rises to the height of 19,500 feet and St. Elias which is 1,400 feet lower. But McKinley is higher still measuring 20,464 feet and is, as said above, the highest mountain in all North America. There are only a few mountains higher than this on the whole earth. In South America the Andes have a peak which is higher than MacKinley by about 1,300 feet. The Himalayas, of course, are much higher, thair loftiest peak being 29,000 feet above sea level. It is intersting in this connection to note that Mount St. Elias in Alaska is the second highest peak after McKinley, in North America.

Hand-loom Weaving.

An interesting survey of the handloom industry in the Presidency has been issued by Government which brings to light some surprising facts. The weavers may roughly be divided into four classes, starting with those who are more or less sowkars and have capital enough to finance small factories. The next class is that of the men who in good times are free but in times of scarcity fall into debt through loans raised to buy yarn. The remaining two classes are simply servants of the sowkar, the better class having mortgaged the outturn of their looms while the third have no looms to mortgage. Says the report: "He has often no house of his own to live in, he goes to weave at the house of the sowkar or at a place provided for him. He never can hope nor aspire to be a free man and invariably dies a serf of the sowkar after an existence of abject poverty." There are, it seems, very few of the first class and most of the third class. Altogether the small buying power of the general weaver does not permit of the manufacture of goods on economic principles and it is said to be common to find weavers only able to buy enough yarn to weave one saree. Illustrations are given of the profits made in the industry. It is not necessary to quote more than one where after fifteen days' work the goods can be sold for enough to realise 5 3-4 annas per day. Another example shows that there is no scope for the hand-loom weaver to enter into competition with the power loom in the manufacture of plain grey goods such as dhoties, etc., in this Presidency. It is only in the production of sarees, susies, khesh, cholikhunds, etc., which do not lend themselves easily to power loom weaving, that the hand-looms can hold their own. In the Central and Southern Divisions of this Presidency, the hand-loom weavers are mostly occupied in weaving coloured goods to be worn by males and females. They all try to work on the artisan system and to earn a livelihood independently, working in their own houses; but their slow and uneconomical system of manufacture, domestic misfortunes, bad seasons and famine conditions gradually drag them down from independence to indebtedness and from indebtedness to serfdom under the clutches of Sowkars. The majority of the weavers buy yarns retail, and hence at the highest possible prices; they manufacture their goods in the slowest possible way, and try to sell them to local buyers and merchants of whom the latter are too clever for them. They are at a disadvantage in the best of times, realising the lowest possible prices for their manufactured goods. There is no doubt that the majority of the weavers of this Presidency are the victims of the sweating system under the Sowkars and there does not seem much chance of their ever being relieved. The most extraordinary thing is the vitality of the industry under the most adverse conditions and faced with the heavy competition, for many years, of foreign machine-made goods. It is estimated that at least a quarter of the amount of cloth imported represents the amount manufactured in India and the compiler of the report sees every reason to suppose that the amount manufactured locally will increase. It is essential, however, that the industry should be reorganized if it is to succeed in the fight and the question of improved looms seems to be the most important thing, but even when the most suitable loom is found it is far from clear where the funds can be found to allow of its purchase by weavers either already in debt or on the virge of debt.

News from Kabul states that the Amir intended to start for Jellalabad after the Id-ul-Fitr.

It is believed that His Highness the Nawab of Junagad will be presented with the insignia of the G. C. S. I. by His Excellency the Viceroy at an investiture Darbar to be held in Bombay next month.

Messrs. Yeld, Bean, McMichael, Cooke and Evans have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as Assistant Traffic Superintendents for State Railways.

A convocation for the conferring of degrees granted by the University of Allahabad will be held at Allahabad on the 18th of November.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH BUDGET.

Kaiser and Prince Bulow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, October 2.

Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the great political economist having been asked by the "Figaro" for his opinion on the English Budget, has sent it a very important letter. He begins by saying: "I am quite of Lord Rosebery's opinion. It is a veritable revolution, not only fiscal, but economic and social, which is proposed by the present Radical Ministry. In reality the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plans tend to the destruction of private property, to making it a simple concession, always precarious, allowed by the Government. As regards inheritances the English Government acts as if it had a right to confiscate them, purely and simply, and as if it showed great liberality in having a portion, variable according to the times, to the natural heirs or to the legatees designated by the deceased. It is a return to the theory prevalent in Mahomedan countries, and which has been so successful in them, namely, that the Sovereign is the exclusive owner of all property, and that individuals ought to be grateful to him for consenting to leave them the enjoyment and not the ownership, temporary and not perpetual, personal and not transmissible, through inheritence.

The evil in England as regards succession goes back fifteen years, to the law of Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1894, who introduced into the death duties an extremely progressive scale going up to 18 per cent. At the very outset I combatted this tariff as being excessive and scandalous. The present Radical Government has further raised it by bringing the maximum of the duties up to 25 per cent. and now it proposes to increase it a second time. Duties of 20, 25, 30 per cent. are not taxes; they are extortions, confiscations. These extravagant rates are, as yet, only applied to enormous fortunes, but once inscribed in the law, who will prevent their gradual application to much smaller fortunes?

If the State is allowed to levy 20, 25 and 30 per cent. on the fortune of a multi-millionaire, who will prevent it from taking 30 per cent. of the fortune of a simple millionaire, or of a demi-millionaire, and later on of a man possessing merely one or two hundred thousand francs! The State being hardly able to raise such manifestly extravagant duties any higher will consider it more profitable to apply them to smaller fortunes. It is the virus of progression once it has been introduced into legislation which produces those excesses. The already abusive tariff of Sir William Harcourt in 1894, has since been once increased, and it will be again, for the second time in fifteen years, if Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme is adopted.

Mr. Paul Leroy Beaulieu goes on to point out how these fiscal act and react on each other in France and England, and the comparison might be carried much further if the other matters were dealt with too.

EMULATION IN SPOLIATION.

One of the curious features of the last few years he adds, is the emulation which has taken possession of the two Governments, the English and the French, in the matter of fiscal spoliation. Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, declared a year or eighteen months ago that M. Caillaux was the most genial Minister of Finance in the world. In an exchange of courtesy M. Caillaux has not ceased for the support of his scheme to invoke the examples of the British Government. The emulation which has taken possession of these two Government for the draconic finance, has been one of the greatest scourges of the past few years, and still remains so. England had a real income-tax which was devoid of any serious inconvenience. M. Caillaux has had a personal tax on income voted here, and has crowned it with a complementary tax which becomes an instrument of oppression and extortion.

Mr. Lloyd-George, this time imitating M. Caillaux, transforms in a great part the British real income-tax into a personal tax, and also crowns it with a super-tax, applicable to revenue of more than £3,000. All these inconveniences would have been avoided if, instead a progressive tax had been established. But there is no wish to make general any difference between these two forms of taxation. Yet there is one, and a very simple one, that I have pointed out many times. A tax is degressive when the maximum rate which at the normal rate is applied to the majority of the taxable matter, and when the attenuations of the maximum and normal rate of the tax are only applied to the minority of the taxable matter. Thus is everything of an arbitrary nature avoided.

The part of Mr Lloyd-George's scheme, which establishes a tax of 20 per cent. on the "plus value" of the land, is also a serious infringement of the right of individual ownership, which includes all the good and bad luck which can befall property. So Lord Rosebery is perfectly right. Mr. Lloyd-George's plans are completely revolutionary. Never has the modern world seen a group of such despoiling fiscal propositions. If this is not yet Socialism pure and simple, it is the precusor and the preparation for it. It is the application of a doctrine which has lately assumed a name in France, a barbarian name, no doubt, "limiterisme," that is to say, the systematic limitation of fortunes by the law.

THE KAISER INTERVIEW.

Since the retirement of Prince Bulow that event has been the subject of incessant controversy. This has at last settled upon the question of the interview with Emperor William and is ranging round that incident with so much pertinacity and ferocity that official intervention may be expected at any moment.

It may be recalled that, according to the version circulated at the time by the Government organs, the ex-Chancellor was completely taken by surprise by the article in question. True, the illegibly written English manuscript had twice passed through his hands, but he, trusting to the care and discretion of his subordinates, had affixed his signature to it without reading it. In the Foreign Office, however, through a series of blunders and misunderstandings, the manuscript had been checked only for historical accuracy, and not in the light of the expediency of its publication. The Chancellor himself, declared the "Nordeutsche," would have advised against publication had he been acquainted with the contents of the interview.

This version passed current for the moment, but it was ere long challenged by another hopelessly irreconcileable with it. According to this, Prince Bulow was privy to every step that led up to the publication of the interview. His professed ignorance on the subject was either a manœuvre to throw the odium of the unpopular measure on to the Emperor according to some; or a well-meant attempt to make the best for all parties in an impossible situation, according to others. It is alleged that the manuscript was not only read by the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Stemrich, but that three type-written copies of it were prepared for official purposes. This version was first published by Herr Rudolf Martin, a writer best known as the author of fantastic tales dealing with aerial invasions of England. The Press and the public, not suspecting the source of his inspiration, did not take it seriously. In the course of last week, however, it was revived by a Berlin Catholic paper, and yesterday the two leading Conservative journals of Germany backed it up with the strength of their authority. But while the Centre Press makes this account a ground for impugning the Prince's loyalty to the Emperor, the "Kreuzzeitung" and the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" acquit him fully on this count. Indeed, they say that the famous statement in the "Nord Deutsche" was brought to them by a gentleman from the Foreign Office, who, "with an anxious manner, submitted, as the only request of the Chancellor, that the person of the Emperor should, if possible, be left out of the debate, and the criticism be directed against those who were alone responsible, namely the Chancellor and the Foreign Office." The "Tageszeitung" adds that as early as the the interview between the Emperor and Prince Bulow on March 11 last, it was decided that the Chancellor should quit office as soon as the finance reform was safely through the Reichstag.

Up to the present Prince Bulow has in person contributed little to the controversy. He has issued merely a refusal to be drawn into it, with the following characteristic addition: "For the rest, it is in harmony neither with the truth nor the interests of the Crown to ascribe my retirement to the events of November or to differences of any sort with His Majesty. Naturally, it is not agreeable for the parties to bear before the country the responsibility for my retirements, but they cannot be allowed to shift this odium from themselves on to the Crown."

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Since the above was written the semi-official correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung" teltegraphs: "The discussion as to the resignation of Prince Bulow, and the events of November, which have been once more drawn into this connection, has assumed such dimensions that it almost threatens to give rise to a 'question.' Unproved allegations finally become legends if they are not refuted. That is an old experience, which cannot be unknown to the Government, and for that reason I believe that a refutation will not be long delayed. In the meanwhile I should like to go into several points which are particularly well known to me.

"It will unquestionably be confirmed that the pronouncement of the 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,' with regard to the events of November was absolutely in harmony with the truth. The entire idea that the Chancellor prepared and occasioned the publication of the article in the 'Daily Telegraph' has not a shadow of reasonable foundation. It is attempted to support this version by pointing out that an article dealing with similar ideas had already appeared in the 'Deutsche Revue,' but it is thereby entirely overlooked that this was an answer to an article in the 'International Review,' and was written to refute it. That was the restricted aim of the article, which was in no way intended to open up a Press campaign.

"Then it is sought to prove the untrustworthiness of the statements made earlier by pointing out that in them mention was made of an indistinctly written manuscript, whereas, as is now maintained, the manuscript was really sent across in multiple copies written with a typewriter. This allegation is absolutely false, for the notes came to Germany only in manuscript, and were so badly written and so difficult to read that the Foreign Office decided to have copies made with a typewriter. That is the true version of the typewritten copies. In Berlin, the interview in the 'Daily Telegraph' first became known through a telegraphic communication of the Wolff Bureau, through which it passed in the usual way into the newspapers.

"In some papers surprise has been expressed that the 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' reprinted this interview, and the suggestion is put forward that this indicated to some extent approval or connivance. Much more surprise would have been expressed if a paper had said nothing about an interview of the interest of this one, which had already become a public event. As for the fable of the self-accusation of Prince Bulow with which, against his better knowledge, he is said to have inculpated himself, it is hardly worth while refuting this trumped-up and in itself utterly improbable imputation. When the question arose what attitude Prince Bulow should take up to the article, the result of the conferences was the decision that the best thing to do would be to tell the plain truth without reserve, in the first place because such a procedure was the best means to clear up the situation, but also because attempts at hushing up could not have been permanently successful in an affair in which so many persons were concerned.

"Finally, it is once more maintained that the position of Prince Bulow was completely shaken after November, and that his retirement was then only a matter of time. It is a mistake to ascribe the resignation of the Chancellor to the Emperor and to differences of opinion between the Chancellor and the Emperor. After the die had been cast by the vote in the Reichstag Prince Bulow considered it his duty to report to the Emperor on the situation that had risen, and he did this on his own initiative. In this report submitted at Kiel at the end of June, Prince Bulow expressed the conviction that in the newly-created situation he could not with advantage to the country remain at the head of Imperial affairs, and he went with the fullest detail into the grounds for this decision. The Emperor for part admitted the validity of the reasons advanced by the Prince, and decided upon a change of Chancellors in accordance with the recommendations of his report. That was the simple course the matter followed, and the decision of the Emperor was come to on purely practical grounds, and without compulsion, pressure, or even stimulation being brought to bear on Prince Bulow. Without wishing to anticipate the decision of the Emperor, Prince Bulow did not expect another issue, and, contrary to what the 'Kreuzzeitung' says, was convinced that the conversation at Kiel would have this result and none other."

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The Russian Government, unable to make both ends meet without the help of foreign gold, is considering the advisability of turning over a new leaf, however, looks uncommonly like an old one, for it also contains conditions under which foreign capitalists would be willing to credit the Tsar's Government with a large sum of money. The only essential differences are that this time guarantees, tangible, guarantees, are demanded, and the capitalists who expect to receive them are British subjects. The leading facts are these:—

The Finance Minister has undertaken not to negotiate any further loans before 1911. On the other hand, the Russian Government cannot do without a fresh inflow of foreign gold during these fifteen months. The only issue out of the difficulty would be some such circuitous operation as was carried on until lately by guaranteeing railways to be built.

At present a different type of operation has been proposed to the Russian Goverament by English capitalists. They demand a concession to exploit the northern railways, and also the mineral wealth of North Russia for a considerable number of years, in return for which they are understood to have offered £25,000,000. This syndicate is said to have been formed by an English bank, whose representative will have a talk with the Finance Minister tomorrow or Tuesday. M Kokoffteeff is believed to regard the proposal with favour.

It is believed that the syndicate asks that the St. Petersburg-Vologda-Vyatza line, the Perm-Kotlas line, and the Moscow-Archangel railway shall be handed over to it for a long term of years, together with the sole rights of exploiting the mineral wealth and the forests. The syndicate would provide funds for the service of the priority loans which the Government issued when those railways were being built.

In Russian commercial circles, as usual, dissatisfaction is manifested that foreigners should be allowed to thrive at the expense of Russians, and it is asserted that the forests alone bring in 50,000,000 roubles yearly, and if properly looked after would be worth 85,000,000.

It is alleged that the syndicate stipulated that the rails and wagons imported into Russia for the undertaking should be duty free, but the Government has declined to entertain this demand.

Hitherto the Russian railways, whether managed by the State or private companies, have been worked at a loss. The State railways have lost steadily and increasingly. The deficit was 20,500,000 roubles in 1903, 32,500,000 roubles in 1904, 89,500,000 roubles in 1905, 113,500,000 roubles in 1906, and 120,000,000 roubles in 1907. A curious detail is that the greater the general receipts from the railway the heavier is the loss to the State. On every fresh rouble the Government receives it incurs a loss of a rouble and twenty-one copecks. The French Government regards the proposed operation with mixed feelings, not because the deal is with English capitalists—this innovation is warmly welcomed in France—but because the manner in which it is being arranged has an aspect less friendly to France than might have been reasonably expected. A certain coolness has been noticeable between the two Governments since the last loan was issued, the conditions of which were considered usurious by the Russians.

GREEK PREMIER'S PROMISES.

The Greek Premier, M. Mavromichalis, surrounded by all the Ministers, made the following speech to the crowd which came to his residence, after the demonstration before the King's Palace, to deliver to him the resolution in favour of reforms passed by the meeting at the Champ of Mars: "I congratulate you warmly upon the manner in which you express your feelings, and I am grateful for the support you give to our difficult work. This work of reform will necessarily encounter numerous obstacles, and will clash with the old habits rooted in our political customs, but you must not be discouraged. Our accession to power has restored order and calm, but that is not enough. We must work steadfastly; our programme must be carried out, by the discussion and through examination of all questions. We shall have to remove all obstacles from our path. On the cleared ground a new monument of a fine harmonious order must be erected. For that we require the enlightened and patriotic co-operation of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as your support and that of the army and country in general. Your spontaneous and splendid demonstration is precious to us. We are deeply grateful for, it and cry with you, 'Long live the Nation! Long live the King! Long live Reforms!'"

THE FERRER DEMONSTRATIONS.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH.

Bombs in Argentina.

SCENE IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

DRASTIC BILL INTRODUCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Factories and shops are closed to-day in Rome, Milan and elsewhere in Italy, as a protest against the execution of Ferrer. The traffic in the streets is stopped.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Slight disturbances in connection with the execution of Ferrer took place in Rome yesterday. They included an attempt to set fire to a church, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The agitation continues in Argentina. A bomb was thrown and caused damage to the Spanish Consulate at Rosario.

The Spanish Cortes was re-opened yesterday. The Republican Deputies made disorderly demonstrations in sympathy with Ferrer. The Ministerialists rushed at them with sticks. An uproar ensued. Order was subsequently restored.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Madrid telegrams state that the Government has introduced into the Senate a Bill to modify the law relating to the prosecution of members of legislature. The measure was received with shouts of protest.

The Govern- ment afterwards intimated that the Captain-General of Barcelona had requested the Senate to prosecute Senator Ortega, Republican leader, for inciting to burn the Jesuits' College at Barcelona in July.

THE DONCASTER AVIATION WEEK.

Unsuccessful Opening.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The aviation week has opened at Doncaster and several leading Frenchmen have entered. The weather to-day was boisterous and half a gale was blowing. Mr. Cody alone made a short flight. The aeroplane belonging to Captain Windham, an Englishman, was being photographed when it was overturned by the wind and wrecked.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Several successful flights were made at Doncaster to-day, the most notable being achieved by a Frenchman. Mr. Cody's machine was wrecked after the flight.

LATER.

During a trial flight at Doncaster aviation week, Mr. Cody's machine was smashed. Mr. Cody escaped with cuts.

THE DANGER OF FLYNG.

Unpleasant Fall at Juvisy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

M. Richet, the pupil of Captain Ferber, who was killed during the Boulogne aviation week, was travelling on an aeroplane at Juvisy when the machine turned a somersault and fell thirty feet. Richet had an ear torn off, an eye injured, a cheek-bone laid bare and sustained other injuries.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Many Casualties.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A number of towns and villages have been demolished by a tornado in Western Tennessee. Many casualties are reported.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Anglo-American Combine.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

According to telegrams from Washington, it is stated that a group of British and American capitalists are completing arrangements with China for the construction of a railway from Chinchowfu to Tsitsihar. It is understood that Japan has notified China that, while she does not intend to oppose China's action, she will maintain her rights under the recent treaty with China.

THE CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

Provincial Assemblies.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Provincial Assemblies met yesterday for the first time throughout the Empire, except in Mongolia and Tibet. They are arranging the procedure.

THE TILSHEAD MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Driver Sentenced.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The driver of the motor in the Tilshead accident has been sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

SINCE the Kalka-Simla Railway was opened in November 1903, the engines required to deal with the steadily expanding traffic have been increased in weight from 14 tons to 34 tons. The line is laid with 41½ lbs. rail, and the wear on the outer rails on the curves has been very great. The permanent way is considered too light for traffic, and the Railway Board have decided to renew.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Hurried Legislation.

THE PRINCES AND THE ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Advices from Athens state that the Premier, speaking in the Chamber, announced that the Royal Princes desired the adoption of the Army and Reform Bills which concerned them. The Chamber then passed the second reading of the Bills, without discussion. It is reported that the Princes have resigned their commissions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Owing to the celerity with which the Greek Chamber has voted the measures of the Government, particularly the Military bills, it is expected that the programme of the Government is completely assured. It is semi-officially declared that the King, wishing to facilitate the work of Government and to avoid a crisis, has informed the Premier that on His Majesty's initiative, all the Princess have resigned their commissions.

THE STATES AND MEXICO.

Meeting of Presidents.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

President Taft met President Diaz at El Paso to-day within closed doors. Greetings of goodwill and friendship were exchanged. There was a remarkable display of American and Mexican troops due to fear of an anarchist demonstration.

THE TSAR AND KING VICTOR.

Meeting Place Kept Secret.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The place and date of the Tsar's forthcoming meeting with King Victor Emmanuel are being kept a profound secret.

The demonstrations in connection with Ferrer's execution have re-awakened hostility towards the Tsar in Italy and it is believed that they are even being prolonged for that purpose.

LOSS OF A DESTROYER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Destroyer "Leo" which went ashore on the coast of Mayo is a total wreck.

M. P. RESIGNS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Mr. W. J. Burnyeat, M.P., for Whitehaven has resigned his seat owing to ill-health.

CONSTANTINOPLE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A Million Pounds Called.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The National Bank of Turkey, of which Sir H. Babington Smith is President, is issuing a Constantinople Municipal loan of £1,000,000 sterling.

SUGAR IN AUSTRALIA.

Increase of White Labour.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Ninety per cent of sugar produced in New South Wales and Queensland in 1909 is the result of white labour as compared with thirty-two per cent. in 1902.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND PASSENGER SHIPS.

Compulsory Adoption Urged.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution to urge the Government to pass a Bill, requiring all passenger ships crossing the seas to be fitted with wireless telegraphy.

HONOUR TO DR. COOK.

New York's Verdict.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The New York Corporation has conferred the Freedom of the City on Dr. Cook as the first man to reach the North Pole.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Dr. Cook talks of re-ascending Mount McKinley to fetch the records which he left on the summit on first ascent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Hofmeyr in London.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The sudden death from angina pectoris of Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Africander Bond, has caused a deep impression in South Africa, where his political and social influence was very great.

[Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer represented Cape Colony at the Ottawa Conference with Sir Henry de Villiers and Sir Charles Mills. He was an ex-journalist and edited at Cape Town the "Volksvriend," "Zuid Afrikaan," and the "Z A. Tydschrift." He represented Cape Colony and proposed a scheme of Imperial Customs Federation at the London (Salisbury-Knutsford) Conference with Sir Thomas Upington K.C.M.G., Q.C., and Sir Charles Mills. He was a member of the South African Customs Union Conferences in 1888 and 1889. He negotiated the Swaziland Convention with the Transvaal in 1890. He was deputed by the Cape Government to Bloemfontein and Pretoria in July, 1899, to obtain franchise and other concessions in order to prevent hostilities between the South African Republics and England. He was a member of the Executive Council of Cape Colony; Chairman of the Africander Bond of the Cape District. He was born in 1845 and was educated in the South African College at Cape Town.]

BOXING MATCH IN AMERICA.

Johnson Beats Ketchel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

In the fight between Johnson and Ketchel at San Francisco, Johnson knocked his opponent out in the twelfth round.

The early rounds were marked by cautious sparring. In the sixth round Johnson floored Ketchel, following this up with a succession of lefts on the jaw. Ketchel was outgeneralled, but fought viciously. He rushed the Negro in the twelfth round, sending him to the mat. Johnson rose up quickly and driving his right to the jaw and left to the body knocked his opponent out.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Partial Recall.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that a battery and two companies left Tabriz yesterday on return to the Caucasus.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Caulfield Cup.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The race for the Caulfield Cup was run to-day with the following result. Bluebook and Aborigine ran a dead heat for the first place and Pendil was third. Twenty-eight ran.

The betting at the start was :—

20 to 1 against Bluebook.
33 to 1 against Aborigine.
12 to 1 against Pendil.

A THEATRICAL QUARREL.

Actors and Scene-Shifters in a Fight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

A serious disturbance took place in the city in the building occupied by the Parsee Theatrical Company. It is alleged that Bhaya Sahib Indarkar, the owner of the house owed the manager of the Parsi Theatrical Company a sum of Rs. 100 or thereabouts, and the manager of the Company, after deducting house rent etc., presented a bill, which was resented by Bhaya Sahib, who. it is alleged, ordered his servants to prevent the members of the Theatrical Company from leaving the premises. Consequently the servants of the Bhaya Sahib, all armed with bamboos, paraded before the entrance of the bungalow and locked both gates on some of the Parsis who were trying to leave the premises. The Bhaya Sahib's servants, numbering some fifteen persons, assaulted the members of the Theatrical Company, and blows were exchanged. The City Police Inspector, along with European Officers and Constables, having arrived on the scene, caused the following persons to be arrested—Navi Singh Chunilal, Devisingh Chunilal, and eleven other persons.

The Bhaya Sahib's servants were charged with rioting before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate. and were remanded.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Regulations for Matriculates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 16.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Wallis, presided at a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held yesterday at the Senate House. The Syndicate's report for the year ending July 31st was adopted. A recommendation was passed adopting draft regulations for titles in oriental learning; draft regulations providing for the institution of research studentships; and draft regulations providing for the establishment of university lectureships in the honors courses, open to students from colleges affiliated to the University.

The Director of Public Instruction, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, next moved that between regulation 165 and 166 the following be inserted as a new section: "Subject to such rules and directions as the Syndicate may issue from time to time, holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may have been accepted by the Syndicate, may be admitted by the head of an affiliated college if he be satisfied as to their fitness for the University course of study when so admitted, and shall be registered as Matriculates of the University; other candidates for Matriculation shall be required to pass the Matriculation Examination of this University, or some other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Iyer seconded the proposition and the debate on the question was adjourned to 4 p. m. to-day.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF MR. GOKHALE.

Presses Searched and Persons Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

Nilkant Waman Bhide, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, was arrested yesterday evening by the City Police, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate under Section 500 and 501 of the Indian Penal Code.

It is alleged that Mr. Bhide printed or caused to be printed some defamatory poems against the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale. At the same time Mr. Gangadhar Govind Gondharlikar was arrested under a similar charge and the Bharat Bhusan Press in Budhwar Peth was searched by the police. The Swadeshi glass factory shop in Budhwar Peth was also searched, and some pamphlets of the Sanmitra Samaj for 1909 were confiscated by the police. The case is likely to come off on the 8th proximo.

THE section from Malka to Barogh, with a 60 lbs rail, with fully spiked bearing plates on every sleeper. An estimate for the work is under preparation.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for strengthening the girders for overhead cranes, electrically worked, at Parel Workshops, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Speech on Education.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 16.

At 12 mid-day His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. McNeill, paid a visit to the American Mission where he was met by the Rev. H. Fairbank and Mr. D. C. Churchill, who conducted him round the Technical Schools. His Excellency showed great interest in the various trades that were bring taught, and especially in the carpet-making on the new principle worked out by Mr. Churchill.

From here, His Excellency proceeded to the Civil Hospital where he was received by Captain Coppinger, I.M.S., who is at present acting as Civil Surgeon, His Excellency visited the wards and enquired especially into proposed extension of site, to accommodate a dispensary for the treatment of outside patients.

At 3-30 p.m. His Excellency received the following address from the Ahmednagar Educational Society:—

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned Members of the Ahmednagar Education Society, most respectfully beg to offer our loyal and cordial welcome to your Excellency on your first visit to this town. The Ahmednagar Education Society came into existence in 1887. It is at present managing a High School, a City School, a Sanskrit Shool and an Urdu School. The High School teaches upto the 7th Standard and the City School upto the Anglo-Vernacular 3rd Standard. In the Sanskrit School instruction is confined to the study of Sanskrit religious and literary books; and the Urdu School is principally intended to meet the special needs of the Mussalman community. High School and the City School were at first Government Institutions. They were handed over to this Society in 1889 and 1887 respectively with a view to encourage private enterprise in educational matters. This Society was founded with the object of imparting instruction to the people of this town and the Admednagar District with special regard to technical and industrial training. Financial circumstances have, however, confined the work of the Society to the provision of secular and secondary instruction of a non-technical character and we hope to be able to move in this direction as finances permit. The Society derives its income from the Government Ordinary Grant under the Grant-in-aid Code and Rs. 1,300 as a special annual grant sanctioned by Government, Resolution No. 541, dated 28th March, 1905, as also fees and subscriptions from its members. The Society was fortunate enough to obtain this special treatment mainly through the broad minded sympathies of your Excellency's predecessors in office, His Excellency Lord Lamington, for which this Society is ever grateful, and the same question is to come up again shortly before your Excellency's Government for decision as the period of five years fixed therein will expire on the 1st of April next. The Society ardently hopes that in deciding that question your Excellency's Government also will be pleased to extend its sympathy and continue the Special Grant. The Society's present state of finances may be said to be satisfactory which is no doubt due to the Spicial Grant. But this only has enabled the Society to recoup its Building Fund and have a sufficient annual working balance on hand. However as the number of pupils in Society's schools has increased about 35 per cent., it will have shortly to spend a considerable amount from its savings in providing the necessary accomodation and to do its duty by establishing a hostel in connection with its schools. The Society is aware that the question of educational needs in its manifold branches and several necessary reforms therein, in this Presidency is engaging your Excellency's anxious consideration and it feels no doubt that all those and similar complex questions will be rightly and sympathetically decided by your Excellency's Government so as to mark a distinct step in advance. We are grateful to your Excellency for the opportunity given to us to approach you and beg respectfully to thank your Excellency for this visit and for accepting this address. May providence enable your Excellency to perform the arduous duties of your high Office to the lasting benefit of this Presidency.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—"Mr. Vice-President, and Members of the Ahmednagar Education Society: I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting you and of receiving personally an expression of your views and a statement of your wants. I am a strong believer in the superior value of personal intercourse as compared with official correspondence. Education in India offers a variety of problems of much difficulty. On the one hand, our finances do not permit us to spend as much as we desire, although the Government of Bombay cannot be accused of a want of liberality in regard to this very important branch of their duties. On the other hand, methods and the arrangement and choice of subjects leave much to be desired, and there is urgent need for changes which can only be carried out by degrees in a country so conservative as this. As you know, all these matters engage my earnest attention; but the most that I can hope for is to sow seeds which may bear fruit long after I have left India. I am convinced that sound and practical education, by which I mean education treated not only as a means of imparting book knowledge but as a training in character, in self-discipline, and in the qualities which go to the making of useful citizens, is a vital factor in the progress of India, I have carefully read the notes on the past proceedings and present position of your Society which has been furnished to me and I think that I understand how matters now stand. It is clear to me that a High School is a necessity for Ahmednagar and the only alternatives are that Government should take over your education work, or that you should be further assisted. Personally I prefer the agency of such a Society as yours to that of Government in such a case as this, provided that the Members of the Society take an active interest in the work and are capable of maintaining a reasonable standard of efficiency combined with good discipline in their schools. It is true that private institutions of this kind may be more criticized than those under direc- Government management, and that a Manat ging Committee of a popular character may wield somewhat less authority than exists in the latter. There are, however, counterbalancing advantages. Local interest is likely to be keener; the voluntary service of public-spirited men is a very valuable asset; and lastly, a private school is not tied down by such rigid rules as, I fear, are inseparable from administration by Government Departments. For these reasons, the Resolutions of 1887 and of 1905 commend themselves to me. In the past 22 years, your Society has done much useful work although for a time plague and famine laid a heavy hand upon Ahmednagar and caused some embarrassment to your finances. Your position now seems to be assured and you have a substantial balance on which however drafts will shortly have to be made for a necessary increase of accommodation. This fair prospect, you tell me, depends upon the continuance of the special Government grant of Rs. 1,300 which lapses in April next year. When your application is received, it will be necessary for us to examine the situation, and if it proves that your work cannot be carried on efficiently without special assistance you may be sure that your grant will be continued for a further period. Meanwhile, I think you will agree with me that in education as in most things, quality is better than quantity, and that good teaching is the main object at which the Society should aim. I understand that, in some recent years, the Inspectors' reports on your schools have not always been quite as saticfactory as could be wished, and the number of passes in the Matriculation and School Final Examinations appears to have fallen off. Several changes have, however, been lately introduced and I have no doubt that succeeding years will show marked improvement.

"I am not quite sure that the provision of an Urdu School, which is dobtless a very desirable institution, comes within the natural scope of the Society. The maintenance of such a school seems to be rather a question for the Municipality which is dealing liberally with Primary education. I venture to suggest that you should consider this point, Another point to which I invite your consideration is whether you could borrow teaching power more freely from the Government Department. It is true that you would have to pay contribution towards the pensions of transferred masters; but I am inclined to think that the money would be well spent. If you should apply to Government for assistance in this or any other form you may be sure that you will be treated as sympathetically as our means permit. It is our particular wish to assist in private enterprise so useful as that of this Society. I thank you for your kind wishes in regard to myself, and I can assure you that, as long as I remain in India, I shall take an interest in a Society which is well deserving of support from all who are interested in promoting the advancement of the historic City of Ahmednagar."

At 5 p.m. all the principal inhabitants of Nagar were invited to a Garden Party by the Collector, when His Excellency held an informal reception. Refreshments were provided. The band of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, kindly lent by Colonel Caulfield and the officers of the Regiment, played during the entertainment.

His Excellency attends a dinner given by the Judge Mr. Boyd, I.C.S. in his honour this evening. On Sunday, there will be no official business. Monday, His Excellency returns to Poona by motor-car, his departure being private.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Example from Eastern Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The proceedings at to-day's meeting included the reading and discussing of papers by Major E. Wilkinson, I. M. S., on "The distribution of quinine by Government" and by Major S. P. James, I.M.S., on "Experimental demonstration camps."

Major Wilkinson gives particulars of an arrangement which has been started by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, whereby in the first place the profit of as high as thirty per cent. is allowed to the middle-man who retails the quinine, this being desirable in the interest of the encouragement of the sales of the drug, and in second place quinine is sold not in single packets but in parcels each containing from six to twelve doses, this being the minimum which is likely to do any good to the patients. Extensive advertising is also being arranged and a publication department is to be attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner of Eastern Bengal, which is, by continuously and extensively advertising in the vernacular newspapers and by picture posters, to bring home to the people the advantages of continuous treatment. Free distribution of quinine is also to be arranged for the poor by means of specially appointed Hospital Assistants and other agents in Eastern Bengal.

Major James' paper advocates the establishment of peripatetic camps, where villagers suffering from fever can be treated. He would have one camp in each district under a selected Hospital Assistant with a compounder. There is also to be a medical officer appointed to supervise all the camps in a province. These camps would distribute medicines and interest the villagers in the treatment for fever, thereby gradually spreading information as to the best means of dealing with the malady.

PLAGUE AT NAGPUR.

Terrible Visitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 16.

The *Pioneer's* Nagpur correspondent writes:—The dominion of plague is now fairly well established in this ill-fated city and all engagements have had to give way to its dread tyranny. The mortality has been tremendous; last week nearly 900 deaths were registered. During the last two and a half months nearly 4,000 people have been wiped out. This in a population of a little over 120,000 souls. All schools and colleges are closed. The Hislop and Morris Colleges were re-opened a little more than week ago, only to be shut again. The Agricultural College suffered the same fate on Tuesday. The Commission Week has been definitely abandoned. At the meeting of "Lodge Corinth" last Saturday, it was decided not to have the annual banquet this year. On Monday a petition, signed by 32 members of the Bar Association, was presented to the Judicial Commissioner requesting him to close the Civil Courts.

At a meeting for organising relief Rs. 3,200 was subscribed on the spot. The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis was chosen President of the Relief Fund, Mr. Jamnadas Potdar and Dr. S. C. Roy being elected Treasurer and Secretary respectively. It was decided that a general call for subscriptions should be made and that aid should be given to the needy through the Missions and Municipality.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Early Reply Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 16.

It is now expected that the reply of the Secretary of State giving sanction to the rules and regulations framed under the Councils Act, will reach the Government of India early next month. This should admit of the necessary proclamation being issued, making the Reforms Scheme operative with effect from the 15th of November.

THE Burma Educational Department propose to include "Colloquial Hindustani" and "Commercial Geography" in the course of the Commercial Examination instituted in Burma for the purpose of enabling mercantile firms to obtain suitable men for employment in their business.

AMONG those who have felt the effect of high prices must be numbered the Afghan refugees resident in India. In response to a representation from Sardar Mahomed Ayub Khan, the Government of India have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 1,000 per month to the allowance made for the maintenance of himself and his family. This will have effect from the 1st April next.

DEPRESSED CLASSES OF INDIA.

Meeting In Bombay.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall in connection with the third anniversary of the founding of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India. H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda presided. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and among those present on the platform were: Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. F. C. Vincent; Dr. J. N. Bahadurji; Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla: Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangalboy Nathubhoy and Mr. Vasanji Khemji.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in proposing His Highness the Maharaja to the chair said that the Mission which was started originally in Bombay was now three years old; and that day it might congratulate itself upon the fact that it entered upon a fresh stage of progress which ensured complete success. He was one of those who did not like the word "Depressed." He did not know why the word should be used. If these classes were depressed, then they all were depressed because they were all members of one race, and the degradation of the "untouchables" was also the degradation of the whole country. The Mission was based upon the principle of sympathy. Those who were in what was called the higher station of life must show sympathy towards the "untouchables." But, he thought, sympathy was not quite the proper term, because it was inept. They should not let the depressed classes think that they were patronising them. In helping these classes they were helping themselves. The movement of the Mission was based upon the law of service, of love, preached by the Great Master, the founder of Christianity, and by Budha and by Manu. It therefore deserved the support of everybody.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, the General Secretary, then read the report.

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale then addressed the meeting. He said that considering the fact that this was the third anniversary of the founding of the Mission, and considering the many difficulties that lay in its path, they might say that the record of work done by it was eminently satisfactory. This was in many respects a remarkable gathering, and they were fortunate in having H. H. the Gaekwar to preside over the function that day, a Prince whom they all recognised as the most enlightened and courageous of the Indian Princes, and whom they were proud to recognise as the foremost Indian Prince of their time. His Highness was a consistent supporter of all movements that made for progress, but took the greatest interest in the education of the masses and the depressed classes. This problem of the depressed classes really went to the root of all. His fellow countrymen were asking, some would say, clamouring for equal treatment. They would be unworthy of their manhood if they did not ask for equal treatment; but this very claim of theirs should make them extend equal treatment to the depressed classes. They must not forget that only those deserved to receive who were prepared to give. This problem of the depressed classes had been before them for fifty years—he was not talking of the pre-British period—during which Western influence had been at work, they must confess that the record of work in connection with the uplifting of the depressed classes was humiliatingh small. It appeared from the report that the total "untouchable" population of India was five and a half-crores. It was a most pathetic sight. As long as one of these classes continued to be a Hindu he was 'untouchable;' the moment he ceased to be Hindu, he jumped to a higher station of life. It was humiliating, that the fidelity of these to Hindusim should be rewarded with treatment of the kind they were accorded. This concerned their self-respect. If only the 'untouchableness' went, it would be easy to bring these classes to the level of the masses. He thought the time had now come when State action was necessary. They often spoke of the example of Japan. What did they see if they turned to Japan? Forty years ago they in Japan had a class called the "Ita" which corresponded to the Indian class of the depressed. Their statesmen issued a proclamation that after a certain time the class of "Ita', would cease to exist, and would be amalgamated with the body of the nation. And the Japanese people loyally accepted the proclamation and the whole class of the "Ita" was amalgamated with the body of the nation. The Indians might lack the energy of the character of the Japanese. They might not ask to amalgamate the whole of the depressed class with the nation. But they might at least demand that the "untouchableness" should go. If they left this question to social influence, he was afraid they would have to wait long. He therefore thought that the time had now come when the State should step in. One thing they could with confidence ask the Government to do. It was that all schools maintained out of Government funds should admit everybody. Those who objected to sending their children to schools might start separate schools of their own. The Depressed Classes Mission had four objects, namely the educational work, the providing of work for those who had received education, the removal of social disabilities and the providing of religious education. All these four objects stood together. They could not take up one and leave out the rest. One great difficulty was the insufficiency of teachers, but this could be removed if the educational institutions were thrown open to the depressed classes. The Mission had every claim upon the active support of every true son of the country. It was a cause of humanity, of justice and of true patriotism. Their first duty was towards the depressed classes. From the presence of so many persons there that afternoon and from the large number of meetings that were being held in all parts of the Presidency, he thought that the conscience of the country had at last been touched in this connection; whether it was one of those deceptive phenomena which appeared and again disappeared, it was difficult to say. But his belief was that the conscience of the nation had been touched.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal addressing the meeting said that the Indians complained that their countrymen in South Africa were not allowed to walk on the footpaths, but he asked them how they themselves were treating their fellow-countrymen, the depressed classes in India.

The children then went through a programme of recitations, after which the distribution of prizes took place.

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharaja then addressed the meeting. He said that he had his complete sympathy with all that had been said there that afternoon by the different speakers. He believed that if India was to rise in the scale of nations, and take her proper place among them, they could not neglect the problem of the depressed classes. They would have first to clean the Augean stables of superstitions and caste. The institution of caste was the prerogative of the Indian. Whether it was an institution they should be proud of he would leave to them to say. The question of "contact" was a peculiar one, because it differed in different localities, in different towns and in different provinces. A person who touched one of the depressed classes was supposed to be polluted. If it was contended that this custom could not be broken, then all progress must come to an end. Were they to pride themselves upon this stupid superstition? They had gained so much through the contact with the European. The contact with the Mahomedans had done them a lot of good. They had gained a great deal by the contact with the Parsis who had followed in the wake of Western civilisation in a greater degree than others. These communities had come in contact with Europeans and Americans; and they found them materially and politically better off than the boasted Hindus of Bharat Khand. He did not say how much of the present condition of the Hindus was due to their superstitions of caste and custom. His Highness further said that the problem of the Depressed Classes was of national importance. It was a question of Indian nationality. If they wanted to build up a nationality they must raise the condition of the depressed classes. The previous speakers had referred to his work in Baroda. He was sure he had done no more than his duty; and he would consider himself amply rewarded if his work there stimulated the people in other parts of the country in the cause of education. If this came to be the result, one of the greatest problems of India would have been solved and it would redound to the credit of the Indians.

Mrs. Chandavarkar then read a letter from Lady Muir Mackenzie sympathising with the object of the meeting and wishing success to the Mission.

The following donations were then announced: Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla, Rs. 5,000; the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Rs. 300; the Raja of Javar, Rs. 100, Mr. B. Bhimadiwalla, Rs. 100; the Nawab of Junagadh, Rs. 300; Khan Bahadur H. Bhimdiwalla, Rs. 100; and "J. C." Rs. 1,000.

On the motion of Mr. N. G. Velinker, seconded by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to H. H. the Maharaja, who briefly replied; and the proceedings terminated.

THE HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

THE following Government Resolution is published on a Survey of the hand-loom industry of the Bombay Presidency.

In ordering a survey of the weaving industry of this Presidency Government observed that:—

"Among indigenous industries in Bombay the hand weaving industry stands first in point of view of the extent of the population supported thereby, the need for assistance which recent competition from the power industry has created, and the scope for such assistance which is revealed in the numerous improved processes and implements now under trial. The assistance of Government has recently been claimed in one direction for popularising the use of an improved loom, in another quarter for perfecting by experiment a new loom of a different type. Improved warping processes are under examination, with the help of a Government subsidy, and local bodies in certain districts have granted funds for the instruction of weavers in the use of looms of a more modern type than those now in general use.

"It therefore appears to Government that a reasonable prospect exists of valuable results from an industrial survey which should commence with an expert examination of the weaving industry of the Presidency. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly selected for the undertaking a recent holder of a Government of India scholarship for the study of the textile industry in England, Mr. P. N. Mehta.

"Mr. Mehta will, therefore, be given a temporary appointment for a term of six months for the purpose of visiting the chief centres of the hand weaving industry in this Presidency. He should prepare a comprehensive report, in which the present position of the industry and the practical measures that commend themselves to him for its assistance should be fully explained. In his report Mr. Mehta should deal specially with the following important points:—

(i) Defects in the preliminary process including reeling, warping, and sizing of yarns for the loom.

(ii) Defects in the type of loom and appliances used for weaving.

(iii) Defects in the system of procuring raw material, in securing the capital necessary to cover the cost of production of the finished cloth, and in placing it on the market.

(iv) The possibility of introducing co-operation in the methods of working, or in financing the industry.

"Mr. Mehta's attention should also be drawn to the new loom invented by the Salvation Army, to the experimental work in progress at the American Mission School at Ahmednagar, to the Japanese looms on trial in Belgaum City, and to the fly shuttle attachment that is being successfully worked in the looms at Pandita Ramabai's Home at Kedgaon in the Poona District."

Mr. Mehta's conclusions on the survey of hand weaving in this Presidency may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The chief defects of the present system are—

(a) The slow and costly preparation of warp,

(b) The slow and wasteful method of stretching the warp on the loom.

(c) The primitive type of loom employed.

(d) The uncommercial method adopted in buying yarns and selling the woven fabric.

(2) The adoption of an improved loom must be preceded by an improved supply of warp.

(3) There is not yet in the market an improved loom suited to the needs of the majority of weavers in this Presidency.

(4) The outturn of the present old fashioned loom can be increased 20 per cent. by a supply of well made warps on a beam.

(5) The supply of warp beams requires the use of winding and warping machines, and a beaming apparatus.

(6) No one weaver can afford to use these machines for preparing his own warp. They involve the investment of capital, and a production of warp far in excess of the requirements of one weaver.

To these conclusions, Mr. Mehta adds the further fact that the weavers are almost all in debt to merchants supplying yarn and taking in exchange the finished product of the looms. Mr. Mehta estimates the number of these weavers at about 75 per cent. of the whole. Thus, it follows that, inasmuch as these weavers are in the hands of the capitalists, the increased profit to be derived by improved methods of production and the use of superior implements would not be retained by the weaver, but would be claimed by the merchant, who would continue to allow the workers merely enough for subsistence. Mr. Mehta therefore recommends that the first step towards assisting the weaving industry should take the form of a well directed effort to improve their economic position. He would form associations or societies of weavers using their joint credit to purchase yarn on favourable terms, to maintain warping factories producing yarn beams for the member's looms, and to purchase improved looms for the weavers when such are in the market. His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to accept these conclusions. He recognizes that, as in the case of the premier industry, agriculture, no real improvment can take place in the condition of the weavers, who with their dependents number over 300,000 in their Presidency, until they have been instructed in the proper use of their joint credit, and have learnt the advantages to be gained by co-operation.

To this end, it is essential that the economic aspect of the question should take precedence over the technical. The pursuance of the methods which have shown considerable promise in inducing agriculturists to combine and utilize their joint credit, that is to say, the adoption of the Co-operative Credit Society's principles and organization in the weaving industry must be entrusted to the Registrar of those Societies assisted for the special purpose of the weaving societies by an expert assistant and adviser. Some experimental-Co-operative Weaving Societies, under the direction of the Registrar, are already in operation, such as the Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Gadag-Bettigeri Societies, and hold out promise of useful results. Progress would, however, be facilitated by appointing a technical expert to the Registrar's staff for the guidance of such societies.

His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes, therefore, as a first step in the improvement of the hand weaving industry of the Presidency to appoint an assistant to the Registrar for a period of three years. It will be his function to assist and advise the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in creating such societies among the hand weavers of the Presidency in order that they may be relieved from the disadvantageous economic position in which they now are, and may proceed toa dopt the improved methods of production, by the erection of warping factories, the purchase of improved looms, and the sale, at more favourable prices, of their cloth, as proposed by Mr. Mehta in the body of his report. Progress must necessarily be slow; but His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that it is more likely to ensue, by following the scheme now sanctioned, than by the purchase and distribution to weaveres, either by Government or local bodies, of improved looms and other appliances, such as are from time to time brought to the notice of Government for their patronage. With the improvement in the financial position of the weavers by the operations of Co-operative Credit Societis the way will be open to the adoption of the improved methods and implements recommended by Mr. Mehta in Part II of his Report, in such circumstances as to secure to the worker the full profits earned by his skill and industry. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that upon the lines now laid down valuable assistance can be given to the hand weaving industry of the Presidency which the Government is anxious to assist.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDER.

Staff.—Captain C. L. Matthews, Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Nasirabad, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Nasirabad Brigade, in addition to his other duties, vice Major H. H. Norman vacated and Captain H. B Birdwood, 39th Central India Horse, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 24th September.

PARTITION DAY.

Celebration in Calcutta.

"WAR, NOT WORDS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

Partition Day celebration commenced by bands of Bengalis, mostly youths, going in procession barefooted and bare-headed to various bathing ghats and, after bathing, tying rakhis to their wrists, the rakhis being sold for one pice each. There were hundreds of women and children bathing, but these usually visit the ghats every morning and did not adorn themselves with rakhis. The native bazaars and many shops belonging to Bengalis were closed, but the other shops were open and the supplies in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market were as plentiful as usual. The fisherman, who in the previoust hree years kept away partially, were present in bulk and did good business.

Strong bodies of European and Native Police were at all the ghats and main thoroughfares, but the processional parties beyond singing and now and then shouting "Bande Mataram," were very orderly.

LATER.

Partition Day was celebrated in Calcutta, much as in former years. In the morning large crowds assembled to bathe in the river and performed the ceremony of tying on rakhi-threads.

A meeting of 500 or 600 people was held in the morning in Beadon-Square, at which Babu Surendranath Banerji spoke in Bengali, urging that the time had come for war, not words; not a war of lathis and weapons, but a legal war of work, that is Dharma Judhya.

Babu Arabindo Ghose also spoke for a few minutes in Bengali. He arrived on the scene as Surendranath Banerji was leaving, and tied a rakhi-thread on the latter's wrist, amid great cheering. His brief speech was a plea for unity and Swadeshi.

In the afternoon the usual processions from different parts of the city were made to the Federation Hall grounds, where a great demonstration was held from ten to twelve thousand persons being present. The University vacation having begun, students were not in such great prominence as usual.

Mr. Ashutosh Chandsuri, who presided, in his speech, referred to Mr. A. M. Bose as a modern Rishi and was glad to repeat what he had said that the nation's destiny was in its own hands.

He proceeded :—"You alone can make or unmake yourselves. We cannot be made or unmade by any other human agencies." He continued :—"We alone are the masters of the situation. The present environments may limit our activities; may for the time circumscribe the sphere of our work, but they are in their relation valuable, though not by any means permanent factors, which can create or control our future. Once we realise that fact and act upon it, we are a nation. We realised that fact in 1905, when we gathered together in our thousands, utterly humiliated, and crushed under the sense of utter helplessness—an outraged people, seeking solace."

He then quoted verses from the Rig-Veda. "They had pledged themselves to inaugurate a new age of manly efforts and stern resolve, to be as a people of one in thought and feeling and action, and that was why they celebrated this day." He then, referring to partition as a "settled fact," retorted that "it was also a settled fact that the people were pledged to do everything in their power to counteract the evil effects of the dismemberment of their province, and maintain the integrity of their race. They met there that day to emphasise the fact that administrative changes should not be intended to divide the people. That was why Mr. Bose called upon the people to raise a Federation Hall."

Mr. Chaudury condemned the vilification of Bengalis in the Anglo-Indian Press. "Bengalis should not take any aid from Anglo-Indian papers. Were not their own papers wide enough for them? Were they not more largly read, and could they not give greater publicity to their ideas through their columns?" Referring to the attack made on the Bengalis by the Bombay papers, he said they would not object to the Bombay men taking themselves at their own estimates, nor did they want to join issue when they claimed for themselves a monopoly of intelligence and political foresight Although the Bengalis might be all that the Bombay men said they were, the Bengalis still hoped that the Bombay politicians might set the Bengalis a better example. Bengal was not likely to be scared by scowls. They were not in a mood to bend their knees to any demi-gods. They meant to stand on their own legs and they felt strong enough to do so. If others felt equally strong they should come and stand by them and the Bengalis would be glad to have their support.

Regarding the Congress, he said :—"The Provincial likes or dislikes would neither induce the Bengalis to go nor stop them from going to the Congress. The question remained unanswered as to how far the Congress had kept its original objects in view, namely the union of cultivated intelligence, the confidence so to speak of many different streams of thought and feeling, gather together the scattered units of our race that they might some day coalesce and come together. The Congress, in the absence of rules, found itself unable to deal with an unruly element which seemed bent upon wrecking it. It was entirely right to give the Congress a constitution, but, unfortunately, that constitution was framed by a convention after the congress had failed. He was of opinion that the right of the convention to frame rules of the Congress were rightly questioned, but if the principle was conceded it was only a technical difficulty. In Bengal the main objection was about the signing of the creed. The Bengalis were not prepared to join the Congress without a further attempt at reconcilation. They had to arrive at an agreement with those who had taken an adverse attitude, but they did not believe that the irreconcileables were many. It was their clear duty to admit all those who accepted the creed and were prepared to exercise all their influence in favour of law and order. If the Congress became intolerant of differences of opinion, it had better cease to exist and if it was to be a chair for the glorification of a Pantheon of its own they should have none of it. Whether Bengal would continue its connection with the Congress would depend on the Congress itself"

Referring to the reforms, he said, that there will perhaps be a few more crumbs to pick up from the Legislative table, but we are not to remain divided or prepared to concede the rights we have sought for and give up our demands for equal justice. He spoke against especial Mahomedan representation. He concluded by proposing they should divert the national fund to the Federation Hall and advised students not to mix with politics.

The resolution condemning the Partition which is moved annually in the same terms was then carried by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee followed, and speaking in Bengalee, announced the names of several donors to the Federation Hall Building Fund, the total amount being Rs. 26,000

Several donations, varying from ten to two hundred rupees were handed up to the platform and the collection was taken in an half a dozen large boxes.

The meeting dispersed quietly, Babus Arabindo Ghosh, Banerjee and Chauduri, being carried off the ground shoulder high.

The day has passed without any disorderly incident.

DACCA.

DACCA, OCTOBER 16.

Partition celebrations were held at Dacca to-day, many of the shops being closed.

A largely attended open-air meeting was held in Sadarghat Park, Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta, presiding, at which the usual Swadeshi, Boycott and anti-Partition resolutions were passed.

BARISAL.

BARISAL, OCTOBER 16.

Upendranath Sen Zemindar presided at the anti-Partition meeting at Barisal to-day. The usual ceremonies were observed.

PARTITION DAY IN BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspicies of the Bombay National Union a meeting was held on Saturday evening in a small room in the Catchi Dasa Osval Mahajan Wadi, Kandavadi, when Dr. Baptista presided and Mr. Khadilkar, editor of the "Kesari" addressed the meeting and moved a resolution sympathising with the Bengalis, admiring their "heroic" attitude and hoping for a modification or repeal of the Government Resolution regarding the Partition of Bengal.

After a number of people had assembled in the room the organisers of the meeting found some difficulty. The Trustees in charge of the Wadi would not allow them to hold any meeting in connexion with the Partition question. It was stated that he had given the permission for the use of the Hall under the impression that a Swadeshi movement meeting was to be held.

Mr. Baptista was called to the chair. After waiting for half an hour for the gentleman who was away and it was decided to stop the proceedings in case he returned and objected to their holding the meeting.

Mr. Baptista then called upon Mr. Khadilkar to move the resolution and the latter in doing so addressed the assembly in Marathi.

Mr. Baptista quoted speeches by Lord McDonnell and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He quoted the latter as having said in reference to the Partition "your object is political repression," and said that this was the view of a sagacious statesman who was the favourite of the Anglo-Indians in India. Accepting this as his view, it was their duty to, in every way, assist their suffering brethren in Bengal in the cause of their country.

The resolution was carried and votes of thanks were passed to the Trustees of the Wadi for the permission and the Chairman for presiding on the occasion.

The Chairman then dissolved the meeting.

ANTI-SWADESHI SHOP.

Mysterious Outbreak of Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER .

A telegram to the *Journal*, from Barisal, dated the 16th instant, says that Liverpool salt and foreign sugar having been boycotted by agitators, a Mahomedan has open a grocer's shop, in spite of difficulties. This is the only shop which is now supplying the town with acceptable articles of food. All the Hindu shops were closed on the 16th October.

This morning a mysterious fire broke out at two different places on the outside of a bamboo wall surrounding the town. On investigation it was found that rags saturated in kerosine oil, encircled the bamboo walls. Information was at once lodged with the police, but up to the present, no elucidation of the outbreak has been reported.

DUSERA AND SLAUGHTER.

The following letter has been sent to the Chiefs and Princes of Native States in India :—

May it please Your Highness.—We, your Highness's humble petitioners, on behalf of the Jain Conference, in view of the near approach of the Dasera day, a day dedicated to the holy Goddess Durga, beg most respectfully and earnestly to approach your Highness with the following observations in reference to the heartrending inhuman rite of slaughtering animals, performed under the mistaken notion of appeasing the holy Goddess, and pray that early action be taken to abolish or suppress this wantonly cruel practice.

The enlightened and the wise of all ages have pinned their faith to the belief that there are certain laws which govern and regulate the universe, and implicit obedience to them can and does lead to real happiness. History also abounds in instances of prophets, prelates and philosophy, proclaiming to the world that the soul of the man is the undoubted centre of the evolution of human civilization, and it is the unsullied purity and growing strength of the manifested power of that soul that we have the means of establishing human happiness and advancing true civilization. Happiness is within us, created by ourselves, and is scarcely without. It is under religious discipline alone (meditation and concentration) that the true happiness of the soul will shine out so as to gladden the weary heart and cheer up the heavily-laden mind. In these days of education and science one would least expect to have to denounce so unimpious a faith in animal sacrifice. But unhappily in India—the land beloved of Gods, the cradle of civilization and nursery of philosophy and wisdom, the land where the Reverend Rishis held aloft the torch of knowledge when the world was young and groped in darkness—there are people so ignorant of the fundamental laws of Karma and so much under the sway of superstition that they hope by such ruthless slaughtering of poor, innocent, dumb, nay useful animals, in the name of religion, to wrest the keys of the universe from the hands of the All-powerful Almighty. No Pope with all his infallibility can repeal the verdict enrolled in chancery, nor can wrong be voted into right at the sweet will of misguided and deluded people.

Besides, the innocent animals that are sacrificed in thousands year after year in the name of sacred religion, form one of the most valuable assets of the country; for the Indian agriculturist does not seem destined to be evolved into a manufacturing artisan but constitutes a permanent part of the Indian economic system. We must not forget that man has more to live for than to labour and to eat the fruit of his labour. For life is not a search for personal happiness or aggrandizement, but the accomplishment of a divine and sublime service.

Lord Salisbury once spoke of the living and dying nations. Shall India be a living nation? Shall the glories that were once hers remain for ever a memory of the past or shall they once again be realities? If we wish and feel that India should be a living nation we must gird up our loins to dispel at once the mischievous veil of superstition and ignorance.

That hide the glorious truths, and strengthen our faith in the religions as understood and enunciated by our illustrious sages, and base all social and other reforms on the adamantine rock of an elevating religion.

We crave permission to quote here the words pregnant with truth lettered by "Sree Gautama," on the occasion of this horrible sacrifice, and we are sure that every word of that humane sage will move your hearts and convince you of the absurdity of such an impious faith.

Thus there is a chorus of testimony on moral, religious, and economic grounds, and we therefore appeal to your high sense of honour and wisdom in the name of the suffering, innocent and useful animals, in the name of the glorious heritage, in the name of the suffering millions of India to see the absurdity of such cruel faiths and prohibit this wantonly cruel practice by a mandate similar in sense and spirit to the one quoted above, and earn the blessing of these poor dumb animals, as has already been done by the enlightened Governments of Morvi, Gondal, Simbdi, Lakhtar, Chuda, Jasdan, Dhrangadhra, Chota, Udaipur, Kishangarh, Lathi and many others.—Yours, etc.,

RAI SETH CHAND MAL,
Honorary Magistrate,
General Secretary, S. S. Jain Conference.
Head Office, Ajmer.

THE HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

Alleged Incitement to Murder Him.

ON Saturday at Thana in the Court of Mr. J. L. Rieu, District Magistrate, the conditional order was further argued in which he had ordered that certain articles which appeared in the "Hindu Punch," a Marathi newspaper, printed and published in Thana, contained an incitement to the murder of, or to an act of violence against, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, declared the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing the paper to be forfeited to His Majesty and called on Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke, printer and publisher of the paper, and any other persons who might be concerned to appear before him to show cause why the order should not be made absolute. Mr. H. L. Patil, Pleader, with Mr. Thosar, Pleader, appeared for Krishnaji Kashinath Phadke, printer and publisher of the paper, and for Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, proprietor of the press, to show cause: while Mr. Bhagvat, Government Pleader appeared in support of the rule.

The articles complained of appeared in the issues of the "Hindu Punch," dated 17th March and 25th August, 1909, and were headed "Namdar lost by a drop" and "Is Namdar Shakar or Muzumdar," respectively.

Mr Damoderdas Vijbhukhandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, cross-examined by Mr. Patil, said that his complaint was based on the translations and the order of the local Government beyond which he had no personal knowledge of the contents of the paper.

Mr. G. V. Oke, Second Assistant to the Oriental Translator, Bombay, cross-examined by Mr. Patil, said that "tondsukh" always meant "abuse" and not "free speaking." "Dagnya" meant "branding" and not "infliction on the physical body," "Sasun" meant "punishment" and also "governing."

Mr. Patil: Cannot a subsequent passage which has been translated as "Those things in which certain things do not pass away from the minds of men until they come to their end" be translated as "until your natural end takes place these facts will not go away from the minds of the people?"

His Honour ruled that the translation given by Mr. Patil and that given in the official translation were identical.

Mr. Patil: What is the Marathi word in the article for the word "achievement?"

The witness replied that there was no word for that in the article and he had therefore put the word "achievement" in paranthesis in the translation.

The defence declined to call any witnesses.

THE PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Bhagvat, addressing the Court, said that this was not a criminal trial, but a particular trial under the new Act. The defence had shown no cause why the conditional order should not be made absolute. The chief thing which His Honour had under this Act to see was whether or not there had been any incitement to murder. It had been argued that there should be not only an act but also the intention present to bring the charge home. This, Mr. Bhagvat submitted, was a wrong interpretation of the Act. Fortunately, they had the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the "Bande Mataram" case, in which it had been decided that the question of the intention might determine the liabilities of the accused in an ordinary criminal trial, but no intention was necessary in a newspaper. It was not necessary that the incitement must be direct. It might be direct or indirect. The words used in the Act were "any incitement." Perhaps the most important fact had been admitted by the respondents that the "Hindu Punch" was printed at the "Arunoodaya Press." Mr. Bhagvat further stated that at this stage he would say that this prosecution had nothing whatever to do with Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. It was instituted against the paper because it published an incitement to his murder, and had the incitement against any insignificant person the Government would have moved in that case in the same manner as it had done in the present case. Mr. Bhagvat proceeded to say that the writer had stated that Mr. Gokhale had by his speech committed an unpardonable sin and that the only punishment for it was death. The editor had doubtless no power to bring about Mr. Gokhale's death, but it had to be remembered that the paper was read by a large number of people of all classes, including the student class, who having received their gross impression from the paper would, he submitted, be stirred up, if not to murder Mr. Gokhale, at least to do some act of violence towards him. "Shakar" and "Muzumdar" were two of the worst characters in ancient history and the writer had depicted Mr. Gokhale as worse them these. The writer had further said that Mr. Gokhale was not a fit person to be associated with, as he had committed treason against the nation and killed it in its infancy; and that therefore the punishment for him must be the one which was inflicted by Ramshastri upon Ragheba who had murdered his nephew Narayanrao Peshwa. If this was not an incitement to murder Mr. Bhagvat asked, what else could be! Mr. Bhagvat further said that the writer had compared Mr. Gokhale to a character in "Othello" and states that he was as mean a character as that in Shakespeare's tragedy. The writer had then appealed to its readers to disown Mr. Gokhale. They could fight an enemy from without but not one from within like Mr. Gokhale. The readers of the paper might feel that here was a person who was not only not fit to be accociated with, but who should be murdered. There was a suggestion all through the article that he should be done away with. The writer had further alleged that Mr. Gokhale had committed in fanticide by cutting the throat of the baby, the Nationalist Party. The writer had further said that they did not want Mr. Gokhale and prayed to God that the sooner He took him up, the better. Here again, Mr. Bhagvat submitted there was also a direct incitement to murder. Mr. Bhagvat further submitted that the case for the Crown was very clear and as to the question of intention he had shown from the ruling of the Calcutta High Court that in a newspaper trial of that kind such an intention was not necessary. He concluded with submitting that the conditional order should be made absolute.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Patil then addressed the Court. He drew the attention of the Court to the provision made under Section 3 of the Act, in which it was stated that it was imperative on the Magistrate to mention in the order the material facts on which that order was based. It was intended by the Legislature that the order should contain the particular statements in the article on which the charge was based. This had not been done in the present case and even after listening to the address of the Government Pleader, they did not know on what sentences in the article the Court was asked to believe that these was an incitement to murder. The Act did not refer to any particular murder of an individual. It only said that the articles complained of must contain an incitement to murder, or in other words that the paper should popularise the idea of murder. The Act was intended mainly against the papers which popularised this idea of general murder. Considering the times in which the Act was passed, it was clear that it was intended for that class of papers only. It could not have been meant to provide an additional law against individual murders since one existed already. Even assuming that the Act applied to cases of incitements to the murders of individuals, he would submit that the article did not contain any incitement to murder. Mr. Patil then referred to a cartoon which appeared in one of the issues of the paper and said that in that cartoon the picture of the physical body of Mr. Gokhale was made to represent his speech, and added that in a like manner all the attacks made in the article were directed against Mr. Gokhale's political character. The "lashes" were directed against his political body. It was quite clear that no murder was ever intended of Mr Gokhale in his physical capacity What the writer had in mind was that Mr. Gokhale was the creature of public opinion because it was public opinion that had made Mr. Gokhale. The writer blamed Mr. Gokhale for his speech at the Madras Congress and said that however he might now try by interpellations in the Council to whitewash what he had done at Madras he would never be reinstated in public opinion. No physical death was intended What the writer had said was that until Mr Gokhale wiped himself off the political arena, he could not atone for the sins he had committed by his speech. Again the words used in the article were "Natural death" The writer had said that Mr. Gokhale should now never dream of achieving popularity as the people would not forget his faults until he came to his natural death. Mr. Patil further submitted that there was not a single sentence which might be said to have referred to the "physical body" of Mr. Gokhale. As to the reference to Raghoba, it had to be remembered that the question which he asked of Ramshastri was what penance he should make, and the reply was "self-sacrifice." Penance could only be self-inflicted. It could not be inflicted from without, and therefore the very use of the word "penance" negatived all ideas of violence. The inference drawn by the Government Pleader from the story of Raghoba was not correct. What the writer in the "Hindu Punch" had meant was that Mr. Gokhale should do penance and not that violence should be done him. Mr. Patil then appealed to the Court to reconsider the request he had made at the outset of the proceedings, and give his clients a chance to improve. Mr. Patil concluded by saying that if however the Court came to another conclusion he would say that the order should be made to apply to only that part of the Press in which the "Hindu Punch" was published. Only that part of the Press should be forfelted and not the whole of the Press, as it was impossible to believe that the whole of the Press could have been used to print the paper. He submitted a list of things connected with the printing of the paper in the Press. He concluded with submitting that the order should not be made absolute.

Mr. Bhagvat in reply said that the Pleader for the defence had complained that the order did not contain a list of those parts of the articles on which the complaint was based. But the article should be read as a whole. It was the whole article that contained the incitement. As to the contention that the Act applied only to those papers which popularised the idea of murder, the wording of the Act was against the construction put upon it by the defence. The argument that it was the political and not the physical body of Mr. Gokhale that was intended, was a fine one, but was not worth any consideration. As to the question of "penance", it appeared from the context that though penance was to be undergone by Mr. Gokhale the punishment was to be inflicted on him by others. Mr. Bhagvat further submitted that no distinction should be made as to what things in the press were used for the paper and what were not used. The whole Press should be forfeited,

Decision was reserved till to-day.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

Statutory Meeting.

A STATUTORY meeting of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, was held on Saturday evening in the Company's offices, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, the Chairman moved that the following report of the directors be adopted :—

In conformity with the Indian Companies Act, your directors beg to submit to you, at this your statutory meeting, their report of the operations of the Bank since the date of its establishment on 1st July 1909.

The Bank was registered with limited liability on 1st July 1909, under Act VI of 1882 with a capital of rupees one crore. Applications for shares were received amounting to rupees five crores. Your directors are glad to say that since the Bank commenced business deposits have come in freely which, at the date of the making up of the accounts, come to Rs. 44,56,774-7-1, which no doubt you will consider satisfactory. Your directors propose opening very shortly a branch in the City at Mumbadevi which is the centre of Native Banking business and another at Ahmedabad which is the second seat of cotton industry in the Presidency. Considering the amount of business the Bank has done during the two months since its commencement, your directors feel hopeful that when they meet you next they will be in a position to report considerable progress especially having regard to the satisfactory agricultural condition of the country.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Manmohandas said :

Gentlemen,—It affords me and my co-directors great pleasure to meet you to-day for the first time since the establishment of your bank in August last. You are to be congratulated on the success it has met with its very start. This success lies in the ready way in which the whole of the nominal capital of one crore was subscribed. We take it to be a fair indication of the confidence the public has entertained at the soundness of the institution and the ability of the promoters to carry out its operations. That confidence, I am glad to say. is clearly discernible from the amount of the deposits which have poured into since its opening. The total came to 44 lakhs of rupees on 31st August last and to-day the amount stands in your books at Rs. 71,60,608-11-7. The question is often raised whether there is yet room in India for the expansion of banking institutions on the Western system. I reply in the affirmative. With the growth of the commerce and industry there has decidedly sprung up a corresponding demand for monetary accommodations. That there is a large field for banks may be learnt from the few broad facts I beg to bring to your notice. Besides the three Presidency banks there are about 14 Indian banks and 10 foreign Exchange banks. The former have a capital of about 5 crores of rupees while the Exchange banks with their head offices in London and elsewhere have a capital of £16 million, but it is not known what the ten branches in India employ out of this capital for business purposes here. The Presidency banks have also an accummulated reserve which aggregates about 3 1-2 crores of rupees. The Presidency banks have on an average 3 crores of public deposits while their private deposits amount to 30 crores. The Indian banks have deposits amounting to 12 crores of rupees. Thus the total deposits come to 45 crores, the deposits in India of the foreign Exchange banks come to 18 crores. The grand total of deposits is therefore 61 crores. These banks carry on the business of deposit, exchange and discount of bills and hundis. Again, it would seem, that the old primitive system of Shroffing is being forsaken, their place being taken by our modern banks. There is no reason why the ryots middle class men who entrusted their earnings freely to shroffs should not do similarly to banks if they know that they will have a greater security and that the bank accounts will always be open and clear. It is fortunate for your bank that its commencement is synchronous with a good season, the late monsoon having assured a bountiful harvest which is certain to last to a busy season after the comparative depression of the last 18 months. Your directors, I may assure you, are in favour of progressive but sound policy which, it is to be hoped, will lead your bank to have a fair share on this excellent outlook. We have opened a branch at Mumbadevi which is doing a large business, shall open a branch at Ahmedabad on the Dussera day. Branches at Rangoon and Calcutta are also contemplated. I am of opinion that Swadeshi banks have a large sphere of utility and profits before them. The two large banks already in our city have demonstrated the fact. Indeed, it cannot be denied that they were instrumental in a great measure in averting a grave financial crisis. There is, however, one point to which I would draw your special attention. Several of the existing concerns accommodate merchants and manufactures in a large way. But the small traders, the artisans, and the other classes who perhaps have a small capital have no facilities unless they resort to private sowcars and pay higher rates of interest than those prevailing in banks. There is a desideratum to offer banking facilities to these less influential classes, though they are perhaps the real backbone of the inland trade. In England and on the Continent and United States and also in Japan there are variety of banks to help the humble industry, the artisans, the petty traders and agriculturalist and so on. In Japan there are as many as 45 agricultural and industrial banks to provide the needs of these classes with a capital of 5 crores of rupees. Their net profits come to nearly 1 crore per annum. There is also the Industrial Bank of Japan with a capital of 2 1-2 crores, having 11 crores of deposit, earning 30 lakhs and dividing on an average of 7 per cent. per annum. There is the great credit Lyonais in France which is as solid and substantial as the Bank of France. It has hundreds of branches dotted all over the country and endeavours to help the humblest wanting accommodation, especially poor peasants by even lending from £ 1 to £ 5 and discounting bills to that low figure, it may be hoped then that Swadeshi banks would strive to give banking facilities for the furtherance of trade and industry.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh having seconded the proposition was carried.

The following gentlemen were re-elected as directors:—

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman; Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram Patni, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Haji Esmail Gulmahommed, Mr. Haji Abdulla Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Mr. Mohammed Hajibhoy Lalji, Mr. Ranchhoddas Thackersey, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Peermahomed, and Mr. Jainarayen Hindumal Dani.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Mr. B. J. Billimoria were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN POONA.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

There was only a moderate attendance this afternoon on the course to witness the Tenth Extra Meeting. Interest in sport however continued to be as keen as ever but one noticed many familiar faces missing, particularly in the Government House box with His Excellency on tour and the rest of the Ganeshkhind worthies at Mahableshwar. Amongst those present, were their Highnesses the Maharajas of Baroda and Idar.

Eight races seem to be the order for the extra meetings and to-day we had another card with that number. The events with the exception of the two horse races which found only five and seven starters respectively, filled well and the sport provided on this occasion was on a par with its predecessors with some excellent feats of riding and clever finishes.

With a large programme, proceedings had to be commenced at 3 p.m., under a hot sun and the afternoon turned out to be rather warm. The first division of the Ahmednager Plate—five furlongs for Arab ponies—was the opening event and Sharar was the moral but all the favourite could do was to find a place being beaten by the outsider Minerva, whose last creditable performance was a second to Narsin in the Novice Plate in the Fourth Extra. There were many to pick from in the first division of the Dhond Plate—6 furlongs for Arabs, Scimitar at seven to two against, Farick and 'Hamayoon at fives, Antica, Sir Jamal, Murzook and Hishan at sixes. The result was in the public favour, the placing being Scimitar, Hishan and Farick.

A baker's dozen were stripped for the Welter Plate but with no amateur donning colours, the professionals had to carry a forfeit of seven pounds. The betting was of an open nature and Company showed out what a wonderfully improved pony he is, by annexing the race with ease, carrying a burden of 9st 12lbs with the native lad Mujeed up. The favourite Colaba found a second place on and the third was Middleman on whom good place money was secured. The starting price of the winner was seven to one.

The winner made a second venture in the second division of the Dhond Plate and going out at six to one, he again won, being steered by the same jockey and carrying got 7lbs. M. V. O. ran a good race beating the favourite Maimoon out of the second place.

In the ten furlong horse race Oakton and Sugar Apple were the public selections while the others were not neglected. The result was a grand finish between Ashanti Gold, Hunting Horn and Clear Artist, a short head and a neck being the verdict of the judge. The same owner's English gelding Pincher going out at remunerative odds captured the Epsom Plate, with Paul Pry and Metal Maid. second and third respectively. The betting was very open in this race with the candidates from Byramji's stable, Coquette, Metal Maid and Paul Pry being mostly in demand.

The Eastern Plate—1 1-2 miles for Arabs—saw five top weights refusing, and the public patronage was freely distributed amongst five of the nine starters. It was a walk home of Mr. G. K's. Parliament, with a place for Hazza and Antica, the winner proving that he has been the best investment of the year in Arabs.

The last race, the second division of the Ahmednagar Plate saw Scimitar out a second time and equal favourite with Shanwar at twos while many in the know pinned their faith to Plassy at fours and fives. It provided another good finish of the day. Plassy just beating Scimitar by a neck with Shanwar third.

It has been another disasterous day for the public and with only two days racing more before them.

The Eleventh Extra Meeting takes place on Monday, 18th instant (to-day.)

Details :—

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE.—(divided). 5 furlongs.

Mr Adil's Minerva, 8st 8lbs.........................A Hoyt 1
Mr Beg's Sharar, 8st 12lbs...........................Ames 2
Mr A Rehmman's Selection, 8st 8lbs ....Evans 3
Mr P Patwardhan's Little Sanaya, 7st 9lbs
A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN :—Sheriff, 8st 9lbs ; The Monster, 8st 3lbs ; Duxion, 8st 1lb ; Nasralla, 7st 11lbs ; Tamim, 7st 5lbs, carried 7st 8lbs ; Collector, 7st 1lb, carried 7st 4lbs.

BETTING :—Evens Sharar, 5 to 1 against Selection, 6 to 1 Little Sanaya and Tamim, 8 to 1 Minerva and Sheriff, longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—Duxion was the earliest of the gate followed by Sheriff and Tamim, then after half a furlong Sheriff took the lead and at the half mile Tamim was at the head of affairs followed by Sharar, Sheriff and Minerva ; at the home turn Tamim fell away and Sharar led for home while Selection was also coming up. At the distance the favourite was beat and Minerva going ahead won easily by 2 1-2 lengths, a neck separated Sharar from Selection. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

Winner trained by Omerkhan.

Totalizator paid Rs. 108 on the Winner and Rs. 16 Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE DHOND PLATE—(divided)—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' Scimitar, 8st 13lbs ....J Killorn 1
Mr Kadvo bin Saleh's Hishan, 7st 12lbs...A Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Farick, 8st 1lb......A Ferguson 3
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica, 8st 7lbs ......Evans 4

ALSO RAN :—Chechan, 8st 6lbs ; Sir Jamal, 8st 5lbs ; Hamayoon, 8st 4lbs ; Murzook, 8st 3lbs ; First Class, 7st 7lbs ; Real Blood, 7st 6lbs.

BETTING :—7 to 2 against Scimitar, 5 to 1 Farick and Hamayoon, 6 to 1 Antica, Sir Jamal and Murzook, 7 to 1 Chechan and Hishan, 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Real Blood showed out for a spell, then First Class led out followed by Chechan and Antica and at the half-mile Scimitar went to the front. At the bend Farick on outside began to come up and up the distance Hishan on the outside began to go after the leader. Scimitar won comfortably by 2 lengths ; 1 length between the second and third. Time—1min 23 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 72 on the winner and Rs 20-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 25 for places.

AN ARAB WELTER PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Ali Sabak's Company 9st 5lbs, carried 9st 12lbs ....Mujeed 1
Mr Adil's Colaba, 9st 5lbs, carried 9st 12lbs
A Hoyt 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Middleman, 7st 10lbs, carried 8st 3lbs...Hazza 3
Mr W H H Thompson's Sheik Farid, 8st 10lbs, carried 9st 3lbs...............................J Killorn 4

ALSO RAN :—Lofan 9st 9lbs, carried 10st 2lbs; Moscow, 9st 6lbs, carried 9st 13lbs; Rubio, 9st 3lbs, carried 9st 10lbs; England, 8st 13lbs, carried 9st 6lbs; His Highness, 8st 9lbs, carried 9st 2lbs; Begler Beg, 8st 9lbs, carried 9st 2lbs; Rubdan, 8st 9lbs, carried 9st 2lbs; Frenchman, 8st, carried 8st 7lbs; Adham, 7st 7lbs, carried 8st.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Colaba, 5 to 1 Sheik Farid and Rubdan, 6 to 1 Moscow, 7 to 1 Company, Rubio, Frenchman and Middleman, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Sheik Farid got away with a lead followed by England and Company and at the five furlongs England took command with Sheik Farid, Rubdan and Company lying next. At the bend Middleman, Colaba, Moscow and Rubio began to put on a fast stride, but shortly afterwards the latter pair and England died away. At the distance Company went up to the leaders and overhauling them won with ease by 1 3-4 lengths; 2 1-2 lengths divided the placed horses. Time—1min. 40 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 86 on the winner and Rs. 42; Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

THE NEWBURY PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 8st............
F Manley 1
Mr Kelso's Hunting Horn, 9st 6lbs............Ames 2
Mr M Goculdass' Clear Artist, 8st 10lbs...A Hoyt 3
Mr R R S's Oakton 9st 7lbs ....J Killorn 4

ALSO RAN :—Sugar Apple 8st. 4lbs.

BETTING : 6 to 4 against Oakton, 5 to 2 Sugar Apple, 5 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Oakton showed out the way from the start to Clear Artist and Hunting Horn, and nearing the quarter mile Ashanti Gold and Hunting Horn drew level to clear artist. At the distance Ashanti Gold held a slight lead from Clear Artist, Oakton and Hunting Horn and in front of the lawn Hunting Horn came up with a rattle and in an exciting finish Ashanti Gold win by a short head from Hunting Horn; Clear Artist third a neck off.—Time not taken.

Winner trained by F.L. Potter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 66 on the winner and Rs 23-8 and 50-8 for places.

THE EASTERN PLATE.—1 1/2 miles.

Mr G K's Parliament, 8st 3lbs .... Evans 1
Mr M Goculdass' Hazza, 8st 5lbs ....Robinson 2
Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's Antica, 7st 8lbs ....A Hoyt 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily 8st 12st ...A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN :—Alma, 8st 9lbs ; Young Salanic, 8st 6lbs ; Urgent, 8st 1lb ; Arab Lord, 7st 5lbs ; Silvermine, 6st 10lbs, carried 6st 11lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Parliament, 4 to 1 Merrily, 5 to 1 Alma, Young Salanic and Hazza, 8 to 1 Antica, any price the others.

THE RACE :—From an excellent start. Alma led out followed by Parliament, Young Salanic and Urgent and at the ten furlongs Silvermine took third place. At the mile Alma was still in front with Young Salanic and Antica lying next, but a furlong later Antica assumed the leadership and the order after him being Young Salanic, Parliament, Alma and Hazza. At the half mile Parliament took second place and at the quarter mile Hazza went into the third. At the bend Parliament took command and keeping in front won easily by three lengths. Hazza deprived Antica of the second place by a neck. Merrily coming late was placed fourth. Time—2mins. 53 1-5secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31 on the winner and Rs 16-8, Rs. 23-8, and Rs. 27 for places.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr Vincent Clifford's Pincher, 8st 3lbs...Whalley 1
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 9lbs ....Ames 2
Mr R R S's Metal Maid, 9st 7lbs ....J Killorn 3
Mr D Runchordass' Coquette, 6st 11lbs car 7st,
A Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN :—Chivalry, 9st 13lbs ; Castalia, 8st 7lbs; and Milner II 6st 7lbs car 6st 11lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Coquette and Metal Maid, 7 to 2 Paul Pry, 4 to 1 Castalia, 6 to 1 Chivalry and Pincher, 10 to 1 Milner II.

THE RACE :—Coquette delayed the start for a while, then when the field was released, Chivalry led out from Castalia and Paul Pry and at the five furlongs Castalia and Paul Pry were level in front followed by Chivalry and Metal Maid. At the quarter mile Coquette took third place and Castalia and Chivalry here began to drop off. At the bend Pincher was coming up and half way up the straight he drew level to Paul Pry and soon overhauling him, won by 1 length; 1 length between Paul Pry and Metal Maid. Time—1min 15 1-5secs.

Winner trained by F. L. Potter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 57-8 on the winner and Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE DHOND PLATE.—(divided)—6 furlongs.

Mr Haji Ali Sabak's Company 9st 7lbs ...Mujeed 1
Mr R A Willis' M V O 7st 9lbs, car 8st 4lbs Evans 2
Mr Goculdass' Maimoon 9st 0lbs .... Robinson 3
Mr Yussuff Abdoola's Aden 7st 11lbs ...... Hazza 4

ALSO RAN :—Hurgon, 8st 13lbs ; Afreed, 8st 10lbs ; Fairfield, 8st ; John Scott, 7st 13lbs ; Malik Jaman, 7st 10lbs ; Priceless, 7st 7lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Maimoon, 5 to 1 Afreed, 6 to 1 Company and John Scott, 7 to 1 M M V O longer odds the others.

THE RACE :—M V O led out followed by Malik Jaman, Company and Maimoon and at the half mile Malik Jaman and Afreed were in front together with M V O, Company and Maimoon next. at the bend both the leaders fell away and at the distance, Company shot out to the front and soon had the race safe, winning by 1 3-4 lenghts; 1 length between the next two. Time —1 min. 23 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 60 on the winner and Rs. 20 8, Rs. 50 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—(divided)
5 furlongs.

Mr Heath's Plassy 8st. .... A. Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's Scimitar 8st 11lbs ....J Killorn 2
Mr Hajee Alli Sabak's Shanwar 8st 10lbs
A Ferguson 3
Mr Hoosein Obayed's Yacoot 7st 4lbs ... Whalley 4

ALSO RAN :—Rajout, 9st 1lb ; Chechan, 8st 4lbs; Happy Land, 8st 1lb ; Mazi, 8st car, 8st 4lbs ; Gaucho, 7st 5lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Scimitar and Shanwar, 4 to 1 Plassy, 8 to 1 Rajout, Chechan and Happy Land, 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Yacoot got off with a lead from Chechan and Happy Land and at the half mile Chechan was at the head of the field. At the bend the order was Shanwar, Scimitar, Plassy and Yacoot and at the distance Scimitar took command. Here Plassy began to give chase to the leader and in a good finish Plassy beat Scimitar by a neck. 1 1-2 lengths between Scimitar and Shanwar. Time—1min. 8 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Oomerkhan.

Totalizator paid Rs. 43 on the winner, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 13 8 and Rs. 13-8 for places,

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

Entry closed at 9 a. m. on Saturday 16th October.
THE EXTRA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Misher Beg 14·0
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14·0
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Duxion 13·1 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Steel 13·3 1-2
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Sinclair 13 2 3-4
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mistry's ch a h Priceless 13 3 1-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Zenfandel 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Gibraltar 13·3
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Contractor 14·0
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h First Class 13 3 1-2
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13·2
Mr Adil's g a h Minerva 13·3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Hachal 13·3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13·3
Mr Newton's b a h Burgan 13·3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Murmurees 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Young Anaiza 13 2 1-2
Mr A A Barsam's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo 13 1 3-4
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 2 3-4
Mr P Reginald's g a h Hurr 13 3 1-2
Mr G D Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13·3
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13·3
Mr Sahi Mahomed's g a h Grey Morn II 14·0
Mr Hajee Saleh Abbas' b a h Waziristan 14·0
Mr Hoossain Obayeds' g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2
Mr G K's b a h Sunsun 14·0
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thuvil 13 3 3-4

FOOTBALL.

Leicesters vs. Poona Combined Team.

ON Saturday afternoon the football season in Bombay come to a close with a match between the Leicesters as the winners of the Rovers' Tournament, and a Combined Team from Poona. It proved an even, if rather slow, game and the Leicesters having against them a distinctly good combination, which consisted largely of Lincolns and officers and civilians, made no headway until the match was nearly over. Then they scored a goal within five minutes of time and thus narrowly won the medal presented to the winners. Result.

Leicesters 1
Poona Combined.................................. 0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE first day's events in the annual sports of the Bombay Gymkhana were run on Saturday afternoon, but although there was a large number of entries the actual runners were disappointingly few. Of the principal winners H. J. Shaw who appeared at these sports for the first time scored the most striking success, and was closely followed by Captain E. O'Brien, an old competitor from up-country.

In the first event six members of G. Company, B. V. R., had a rather uncomfortable race early in the afternoon in full marching kit, including rifles. This 220 yards race attracted six runners of whom two retired at half way and was won by S. J. Gillum, Captain O'Brien beat F. Hearson by over two feet at putting the shot and was again easily successful in his heat in the hurdles. The other heat went to Shaw who also won his heat in the 100 yards. flat race. In the long jump, C. D. Baker was well the best of three and in the next event, the quarter-mile, Shaw who held a lead from the start won without any trouble. The remaining events were a relay race, a tug-of-war and an obstacle race, for members of the Rugby football team, the last event including some obstacles of an unusually difficult size and nature.

The sports were very successfully run under the supervision, as hony secretaries, of Mr. H. G. W. Meikle and Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, and the spectators who were present in good numbers were also entertained by the B. B. & C. I. Volunteers' Band.

The results were :—

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open only to members of "G" Company, B V. R. (Marching order). For Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. R.W. L. Dunlop.

S. J. Gillum 1
O. Whiting 2
N. B. Kinnear.. 3

PUTTING THE SHOT.—

Capt. G. O'Brien (32ft. 10in.).......................... 1
F. Hearson (30ft. 3in.)................................... 2

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—

First Heat.

H. J. Shaw 1
E. K. Roach... 2

Time—19 3-5secs.

Second Heat.

Capt. O'Brien 1
E. L. Sim 2

Time—17 1-5secs.

LONG JUMP.—

C. D. Baker 1
F. Hearson 2

Distance—19ft. 8 3-4in.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Challenge Cup).

First Heat.

C. D. Baker 1
Capt. O'Brien 2

Time—11 secs.

Second Heat.

H. J. Shaw 1
E. L. Sim 2

Time—10 4-5secs.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—(Challenge Cup).

H. J. Shaw 1
E. L. Sim 2

Time—54 3-4secs.

RELAY RACE.—For representative teams of four, each man to run 220 yards.

"G" Company, No. 1 (C. D. Baker, A. R. S. Hayne, F. Hearson, and R. P. Scott) 1
Rugby XV 2

QUARTER MILE OBSTACLE RACE—(For Rugby football playing members only). The Buffs Challenge Cup.

C. D. Baker... 1
H. Blair 2

TUG-OF-WAR.—

Rugby Football Team 1
"G" Company, B. V. R. Team 2
Bombay Light Horse Team ....A bye.

THE WEATHER.

Storm in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

It has been cloudy and raining here all day, the wind blowing in gusts of cyclonic force.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

The storm in the Bay has moved rapidly north-westward, and is now just off the Sunderbad. It will cross the Coast to-day, and probably move due northwards. The disturbance in the extreme North has nearly disappeared, and skies have cleared except in Kashmir. The rainfall has been nearly general in the South of the Peninsula, Deltic Bengal and in Burma, except the extreme North and Tenasserim Coast. Port Blair had one and a half inches ; Akyab, two; Maymyo and Barisal, one Salem and Cochin, two; Calicut, Ootacamund, Madura and Tinnevelly, one ; and Simla, three-quarters.

Forecast.—The rainfall will extend northwards in the North-East of India, and will probably be heavy in the tract of the storm. In Burma and the South Peninsula no large change is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·28" of rain and Sirsa and Delhi very light showers. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme North and South-East Punjab. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect in the North-West Punjab; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal but remains in excess during day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Cutch and parts of Gujarat. The air is generally damper. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south and remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal but during night it has fallen and is in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Light cloud persists at most places. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal but it has risen and is in excess during day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light or moderate cloud persists in South Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect in the South Bombay Deccan and normal in other places. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall though less in amount has been general in the south. Bangalore has had 0·69" of rain, Trichinoply 0·77" and Colombo 0·20". The barometer continues to fall on the South Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon where pressure is one-tenth of an inch below the average. Skies continue densely clouded at Colombo and Cochin.

Local rain is likely in parts of the Punjab and also in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, OCTOBER 16.

On the occasion of the annual Mahomedan assemblage at the Edgah here this morning when there were about two thousand people present, the following resolution was proposed by Khan Saheb Ed Bar-Khan, seconded by Mr. Kasam Ali, Secretary of the Jalgaon Moslem League and unanimously passed. 'That this meeting has heard with regret that no provision has been made in the programme of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay for the reception of Mahomedan address.

It cordially supports the resolution of the Bombay Presidency, Moslem League, to present a loyal address of welcome to Lord Minto, the greatest friend of the Mahomedan Community, and respectfully begs His Excellency, Sir George Clarke, to gratify the feelings of the Mahomedan community by issuing the necessary instructions for the reception of the Mahomedan address.

THE question of appointing an officer to enquire into prices in India, is now engaging the attention of Government who are in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject. A decision in the matter is likely to be announced shortly.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Second Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 10 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India. Estimated up to 1st October :—

Area.—The total estimated area under the kharif as well as the rabi crop so far as it has been sown and reported stands as under :—

	British Districts.	Native States.
	Acres.	Acres.
Presidency	372,000	460,000
Sind	63,000	3,000
Total	435,000	463,000

Total 898,000 acres, 15 per cent. below last year's area and 4 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years. The decrease is mainly in Gujarat and Sind. In Gujarat incessant rain at sowing time prevented full sowings and those already made rotted in low lands. In Kathiawar food-grains have occupied larger area. Sowings still continue in places. In Sind the decline is mainly due to late opening of of canals and to deficient rains. In Hyderabad high prices induced larger sowings. In the Deccan, Khandesh and Nasik show some fall due to extended cultivation of cotton and other crops. Elsewhere favourable early rains have brought about larger sowings. In the Karnatak seasonable sowing rain has extended area. In the Konkan the fluctuations are due to rotation.

Season.—Excepting that the crop had rotted through excessive rain in July and had to be removed in places, the season has been favourable in Gujarat and the crop is doing well everywhere. It is equally well in Khandesh and West Deccan. Elsewhere in the Deccan it suffered through prolonged break in July-August but subsequent rains have improved it and it is doing fairly well here as well as in the Karnatak. In the Konkan the crop is good except where it suffered through incessant rains. In Sind it is reported to be progressing fairly well. In Khandesh and Nasik the harvesting of the early crop has commenced in places.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

Second memorandum on the Groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 13·5 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st October).

The latest reports show the total area under groundnut as under :—

	Acres.
British Districts (Deccan and Belgaum of Karnatak)	83,400
Native States	33,600
Total	117,000

12 per cent. below last year's area, but 27 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

The decrease is nominal and is due to non-receipt of complete information from parts of Satara, Sholapur and Nasik. Elsewhere sowings extended under favourable early rains. The crop is doing well in Khandesh and West Deccan. In eastern tract it suffered from prolonged break in July-August but has improved considerably by subsequent rains. Among Native States Kolhapur with 24,000 acres reports a fair crop ; elsewhere condition good.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

Second memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-8 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st October.) The latest reports show the total area under sugarcane as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	44,500
Native States	30,500
Total	75,000

The area in British districts 25 per cent. below last year's area and 17 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years ; Native States' area about the same as last year. The decrease is mainly in the Deccan and Karnatak and is due partly to non-receipt of complete information and partly to deficiency of well water at sowing time owing to early closure of rains last year. The crop suffered in eastern tracts owing to long break in July-August, but it has improved since under favourable late rains and the crop is at present progressing satisfactorily everywhere.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

Second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 52·7 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India. The weather of August and September has been seasonable. In the early part of the latter month there was good general rain, after which the falls in the west of the provinces were light and scattered, while the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and a large part of Oudh had favourable rain later in the month. On the whole the rains have been beneficial to the sugarcane crop, and prospects are at present good or exceptionally good except in some of the eastern districts where the cane crop has been damaged by grasshoppers or by excessive rain and floods. A normal outturn is expected at present in the greater part of the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Lucknow divisions ; while in Gorakhpur and Fyzabad the yield is estimated at 80, and in Benares at 75 per cent. of the normal. No change in the area as estimated in the first forecast has been reported.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

Second forecast of the til crop for 1909. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under "til" sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 6·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The weather during August and September has been favourable to the "til" crop. In Bundelkhand districts, where this crop is very largely grown, at least a full normal outtern is anticipated. In the Fyzabad division the crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal and elsewhere at about 85 per cent. The area sown with "til" is at present estimated at about 390,000 acres which is about 20 per cent. more than the last year's area ; the estimated increase being specially marked in Bundelkhand districts.

THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM COTTON.

Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under cotton crop in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India. The information received since the publication of the first forecast does not justify any change in the estimate of area, namely 97,700 acres. The season has been generally favourable in all cotton growing areas, except Chittagong Hill Tracts, where finer weather is wanted. A fair outturn may be looked for.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Sommaire De La Livraison Du 1er. Octobre, 1909.

1.—La Croisee Des Chemins, Derniere Partie (1) par M. Henry Bordeaux.

II.—Au Couchant De La Monarchie (2).—IV, L'exil Du Duc D'Aiguillion.—Les Incidens Au Sacre, par M. Le Marquis de Segur, de l'Academie francaise.

III.—Notes D'une Voyageuse en Turquie (Avril-Mai 1909.)—IV Mahomet V A La Mosquee D'eyoub.—Jeunes-Turques Et Vieilles-Turques.—Les Hopitaux,—Chevket Pacha.—Yldiz.—Confidences Feminines, par Mme. Marcelle Tinayre.

IV.—Les Memoires du prince clovis de Hohenlohe—II, par M, Henri Welschinger, de l'Academie des Sciences morales,

V.—Cites Et Paysages De Hautes-Italie, par M. Gabriel Faure.

VI.—Japonais Et Americains.—Les Vraies Difficultes, par M. Felix Klein.

VII.—Poesies par M. Georges Gourdon.

VIII.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

BY THE WAY.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY,

A meeting of the Court of Governors of the Bank of England is the last place in the world where one would expect a question of grave general interest, such as Can women keep secrets? to be discussed. Perhaps it is too much to say that it was discussed but at least it was introduced. Lady clerks, said a shareholder most suspicious of woman, were out of place in the Bank of England ; they were women, and women could not keep secrets. What an opportunity was thus afforded for the throwing of clear light on a vexed question! We might have heard that the lady clerks can keep secrets, being entrusted in utmost confidence with the deadliest knowledge of the bank's affairs. But no, all the comfort woman's champions got was the bare statement that the lady clerks are well adapted for the work they have to do—which is a non-committal, vague kind of reassurance, no good to anybody save (possibly) the shareholders. We deeply regret this lost chance of vindicating a whole sex. It may never occur again. Coming from the Bank of England, it would have had an authority before which the veriest misogynist must have bowed. For a man may doubt woman : he cannot doubt the Bank of England.

THE OVERWEIGHTED JUDGE.

The position of a county court judge required to decide whether a woman's dress is or is not well made, is or is not fashionable, is one of the most pathetic the mind of man can conceive. Try, if you can, to imagine the struggles of conscience, the agony of ignorance, the mighty effort to recall domestic experience, which an honest man in wig and gown must go through in the vain endeavour to perform a duty impossible to normal manhood! Our wonder is that long ere this the county court judges have not interested themselves in the direction just suggested by Judge Emden. Having seen and heard a bodice split under his very eyes and ears Judge Emden found little difficulty in resolving that something was wrong with the workmanship; but when he was asked to decide whether the gown was Empire or Princesse he gave in. Such matters, he moaned in his despair ought not to come into courts like this, where men who know nothing about dresses have to decide. "In view of the many eccentricities of fashion, there ought to be a court of arbitration, where all fashion's eccentricities would be understood." We may add in further suggestion that such court should be composed of young barristers with plenty of time on their hands, so that nothing untoward should interfere with their breathless task of following the swift rush and change of feminine fashions. The responsibility would surely be heavy enough to take up all their time.

THE TRUE FIELD FOR THE CENSOR.

Public opinion will echo the aspiration to which the Bishop of Southwark gave vent in his evidence before the Dramatic Censorship Committee. Most of us would like to see the stage cease to be a mere recreation, and assume its true historical part, that of an important factor in the life of the people. That was its original sphere of work in England. It educated, it enlarged the mind, it taught the people history, it taught patriotism. As in "Everyman" and "Eager Heart" it brought out the noblest side of human character. From appealing to the mind it has descended to appeal to the senses. A great many plays merely tickle. On boards so desecrated it would be impossible, as Dr. Talbot said, to produce the Oberammergau Passion Play. But the way to remove the stain is not to ban plays that deal in a serious spirit with moral problems, as has been too often the principle of the censorship. Plays of the type of "Œdipus Tyrannus" adorn any stage. Schoolboys even are made to read them. Yet they are scowled at by the Censor, while sensuous plays pass unchecked. Here it is, as Mr. Hall Caine and Dr. Talbot both insisted, that the Censor should step in. Here he can be of use.

LONDON AND THE PATRIARCH.

An American schoolmaster has had a six weeks' tour in Europe for £18. The simple life in its strictest form was his motto. On the liner coming over he imitated the ancient patriarchs, feeding and watering cattle, London provided the modern Jacob with a room at 5s. a week. We congratulate him, but have no desire to follow in his footsteps. In the outer suburbs such a sum would have procured decent lodging, but the schoolmaster was evidently in the middle of things. Apart from lodgings, London, with its thousand and one eating-houses, is really the cheapest place in the world for the man who lives simply, who does not demand prime roast beef and plum tart. So our adventurer found. Sixpenny meals sufficed, and he returned home a very much wiser man, and not much poorer. But the credit is largerly London's.

A GRAVE INDICTMENT.

The disastrous effects which may result from colour-blindness in any profession regulated by signals are so obvious that, so far from it being necessary to emphasise the danger, it is surprising that no legel test has ever been imposed. That our railway companies, for example, see fit to examine the sight of their employees is due to their humanity, and, doubtless, to their conviction that accidents are expensive things both from their effect on the booking-office returns and from the substantial proportions compensatory claims are wont to assme. But while the railway companies do most conscientiously impose tests, it is possible, as has recently been suggested, that these tests are inadequate. Dr. Eldridge-Green, in the course of an interview published in the "Morning Post," deplores the fact that the wool-test, which merely consists in maching and naming various shade of wool, should still be in vogue. This test forms no criterion of the efficiency of a man's sight at long range and has been abandoned by most Continental countries, Australia and America, in favour of the lantern test. So unsatisfactory is the wool test that, of a number of men rejected by the Board of Trade, fifty-three per cent. were found, on appeal, to have been wrongly rejected. It is, indeed, time that this very elementry point was setlled in accordance with the latest scientific research and with all the dignity of the law.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF BUREAUCRACY.

England is not Germany, and a Government which is about to let loose a flood of officials from Whitehall is greatly mistaken if it imagines Englishmen are going to fall down and worship with uncomplaining reverence the new golden image. Sir Alfred Peace has protested in practical fashion against the insult offered to the North Riding County Council by the new bureaucracy, and another instance has come to our notice which shows how very fallible and blundering these instruments of the new Socialism are and must be. A man in a country town who was refused a pension by the local committee appealed over their heads to Whitehall. An inspector was sent down, and after a perfunctory inquiry pronounced that the man was destitute and must receive a pension. Subsequently it was found that the poor, destitute pensioner had a nice little sum in the savings bank, and was adding to it every week. Which shows that the golden image of bureaucracy has feet of clay.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The cocaine habit seems to be spreading in Canada. Sometimes it is used in the shape of a solution of the crystalline form with some other ingredients, and injected by means of a hypodermic syringe. It is also taken or eaten in the form of pills. These two methods are not so common as the simpler way of taking it as snuff. In this case the pure cocaine crystals are crushed to a powder in a mortar, and in this form it is retailed. A small quantity of the powder is shaken on the back of the hand and then inhaled through the nose. The end of the indulgence is physical wreckage.

The marriage arranged between Captain H. Rothery Nutt, M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, and Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. William McKerrow, London and Singapore, will take place at Bombay in November.

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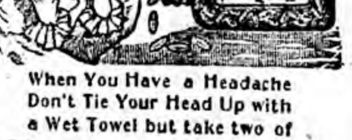

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE BEGINNING OF LIFE.

In his address to the Physiological Section of the British Association, Dr. Starling touched on the problem of the beginning of life on the the globe. To account for the spontaneous generation of living creatures on an earth cooling down from a state of incandescence like that of the sun, is beset with grave difficulty. A living organism, according to Dr. Starling, is a highly unstable chemical system which tends to increase under average conditions, and to disintegrate when these are varied. If it is to survive, this breaking up must result in so modifying it that assimilation can once more go on.

A CHEMICAL PROCESS.

In the chemical chaos which accompanied a cooling globe it is imagined some compound was formed with the property of multiplication of parts and growth. Of the many compounds thus formed only those would survive in which disintegration tended to produce conditions of greater stability. It is suggested that the first form of living being was some complex compound analogous to chlorophyll. This would have the power of absorbing the sun's rays and using them for the building up of further unstable compounds. And granting such a system of unstable compounds as the beginnings of life, Dr. Starling thinks that natural selection, or survival of the fittest, would do the rest. As to why certain complex chemical compounds should exhibit the phenomena of growth and reproduction there seems no definite explanation. And in the chemistry of to-day complex chemical compounds are the result of organic life, or the artificial products of the laboratory.

HEAT AND SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Such complex compounds, according to Professor Starling, were first produced in the hot stages of the earth's history. But Dr. Bastian, who maintains that living beings are spontaneously generated at the present day, finds it necessary to exclude the effects of high temperature. When the non-living matter is first strongly heated, no spontaneous generation occurs. Dr. Bastian explains that the tendency of non-living matter to form living beings is destroyed by high temperatures. If the earth was once incandescent, like the sun, then, on this view the tendency to produce life could scarcely be developed.

EARTH TIDES.

Earth tides, proofs of the existence of which have recently been obtained, are periodical alterations in the form of the earth due to the same forces which produce the tides of the ocean. Every day the same pull of gravity from moon and sun which heaps up the water on one side of the earth, causes a similar, though vastly smaller, bulging out of the solid earth. And as by the revolution of the earth the tidal wave passes round it, so also does the rising of the solid crust. Theoretically, indeed, any solid mass acted on by a force such as gravity must undergo such deformation, since the outer parts are more powerfully affected. It was a question, however whether the small amount of the movement would admit of measurement. And the actual detection of such minute alterations as occur has only been rendered possible by the perfection of the instruments for measuring earth movements, which has resulted from the development of the science of seismology.

LIQUID SUBSTRATUM, SOLID CORE.

The fact that such earth tides are of sufficient magnitude to admit of detection in this way may perhaps be held to support the view that the solid outer crust of the earth is underlaid by a liquid substratum. That they are not larger suggests a solid interior. It has been suggested this solid core is a mass of iron and nickel, and the presence of these metals conveniently explains the fact that the earth is a great magnet.

RADIUM AND THE AURORA.

Recent magnetic disturbances and displays of aurora have been variously attributed to influences within the earth and to the sun. Since it has been shown by observation that those cyclonic disturbances in the sun which manifest themselves as sunspots are accompanied by alterations of the magnetic elements of the earth, the latter, perhaps, may be taken as the more probable explanation. The sun storm is largely electrical, and quickly makes itself felt on earth.

THE WORK OF ELECTRONS.

And as in the new physics radio-activity enters into most questions, so it has been invoked to explain the influence of sun spots on terrestrial affairs. During a solar cyclone the sun is intensely radio-active, and what are known as the Beta rays of radium are shot out with great velocity. Let us, then, imagine countless thousands of these electrons rushing from the sun with velocities of some thousands of miles a second, and finally reaching the earth. They will produce the effects of a powerful electric current, disturbing telegraphic and other instruments. At the Poles they will produce auroras, and elsewhere, promoting condensation of moisture in the atmosphere, may be responsible for the present dull and wet weather.

THE POSITION OF MARS.

From time to time as they move round the sun, the earth and Mars are in a line with the central luminary. The planet is then said to be in opposition, and is most favourably placed for observation. Its distance from the earth varies from 35 to 61 million miles, according to the particular points in their orbits at which opposition takes place. During the present opposition, which took place on September 24, Mars was 36 1-4 million miles from the earth. Astronomers are now taking advantage of its position for a special scrutiny of this planet, and one of the most interesting observations which have been made is that of Professor Lowell, who claims to have proved the presence of free oxygen in the Martian atmosphere.

ANTS AS KIDNAPPERS.

There are some species of ants that keep their colonies going by kidnapping the workers from other nests and compelling them to work for the benefit of their community. These slave raids are made chiefly by the large Amazon ant, and the nests raided are generally those of the familiar brown garden ant. They time their raids to a nicety, for they make their attack just about the time the males and females are emerging from the pupa stage, but they do not want these ; their object is to carry off the pupa of a worker, the others being left to perpetuate the species. These red marauders carry out their attacks in a very workmanlike manner, for an advance of scouts, who hurry back to report, always precedes the storming of the castle. A small vanguard, consisting of a few individuals, makes the preliminary assault ; its object seems to be to engage the guardians of the castle, who quickly raise the alarm, and the garden ants pour out from the labyrinths of their nest in thousands. This is the signal for the main attack, and the red ants rush in in a body, and overpowering the defenders, make their way into the inner recesses, to emerge again, each one with a worker pupa in its jaws, and an orderly retreat is made back to their own quarters where the pupae are deposited and tended with the greatest care. These kidnapped workers finally emerge into a state of utter slavery, for they have to perform the whole work of the red ant's nest ; they build the passages, do the repairs, undertake the care of the pupae, and work apparently just as hard and just as willingly for this more aggressive species as if they had been working for their own.

INSECT SLAVES.

This employment of other species to serve their own ends is quite common among all ants, for it is a well-known fact that they keep cattle, in the shape of the aphides, which they tend very carefully drawing a supply of milky fluid from them. The working ants, whether of their own or of another species, are always in a condition of slavery ; guests are frequently entertained, certain beetles being always found in their nests, where, apparently, they serve no useful purpose, but are fed by their hosts with a liberal hospitality. The large horse ant always allows a smaller species to occupy its home, and there is a curious lobster-like creature, commonly known as the small tail, that always maintains itself in the nest of a certain species of ant ; it appears to reward its hosts frequently by stealing food from out of their mouths, and then beating a hasty retreat. This last species of ant (Lasius) seems to be remarkable for its kindness to uninvited guests, for it actually treats with a remarkable toleration certain mites which they carry about on their bodies, feeding them and tending them in a most careful manner, though for what purpose no one can tell.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW NEGLIGEES FOR IDLE HOURS.

Englishwomen can no longer be accused with any degree of justice of failing to understand the cult of the negligee, writes our lady correspondent in London. If the Frenchwoman spends the larger half of her morning in her dainty silken or muslin liseuse at a time when the average Englishwoman is out and about and in these strenuous days of activity has breakfasted in outdoor attire, looked up her charitable societies, or spent a couple of hours on the links, the latter has her period of rest and comfort in the trailing garments of her negligee later on in the day. Her favourite time is usually the hour 'twixt dog and wolf, before she has to bestir herself for the business of dressing for dinner. After a busy afternoon and morning the undoubted relief of slipping into a loose garment and stealing sixty minutes of luxurious inactivity is worth far more than a whole day of enforced idleness.

ACCORDION-PLEATED PRINCESS PETTICOATS.

The passion for appropriateness in every detail, which if not born in a woman is usually acquired with a large wardrobe, has resulted in the evolution of some charming negligees this season. Loose jackets of the most fascinating description, with frilly petticoats to complete them, represent the form which many of the negligees have taken, not a few being almost as habillee and elaborate as the teagowns. The Princess petticoats are semi-fitting, the lines of the figure being followed in thin soft silk set in fine accordion pleating from the bust to the turn of the hips. where a flounce of lace insertion and edging occurs, which completes the garment. The loose open jacket is fashioned entirely of insertion, while the hanging sleeve which falls to the elbow is more of lace than silk.

FRENCHWOMAN'S ADDENDA.

Two pretty objects which form part of the Parisienne's dressing room but which it must frankly be owned have a somewhat "stagey" suggestion to the mind of the Englishwoman, are her long pillows in rich silk or satin, elaborately embroidered in clusters of flowers tied with garlands of ribbon, the blossoms being worked in shades suggestive of a piece of Louis XVI. embroidery, and the cushions laced up with ribbons or cords on one side. One which is nearly a yard in length, is laid on the floor for her foot to rest upon while her maid fastens her boots or shoes, and another—half the length—rests on the dressing-table, and is intended for her to lean her arm upon while her hands and nails are receiving careful treatment. Such a luxurious addition to the business of the toilet adds, however, considerably to the daintiness of the room, and often solves the problem of choosing birthday gifts and etrennes on the part of some would-be donor who is skilled in needlework.

METHOD OF ADJUSTING THE VEIL.

No veils are being worn with the large hats at the present moment, but with small and medium examples the black lace veil is still tied in such a manner as to hang at the back in a bunch of full folds. This is not a little trying to all but a dazzling complexion, and requires infinite care in the selection of the veil. The mesh between the motifs should be as clear as possible. A great deal of moire will be used this season in the matter of the sumptuous toilette, but always and exclusively of the antique make, and never of what used to be known as French moire. The watering is on broad and gracefully vague lines, far apart, and in the pale grey shades, as in black, this material will compose some gowns which are very pleasing to the eye. It is not the material for stout women, but the tall and slim can wear it with great success.

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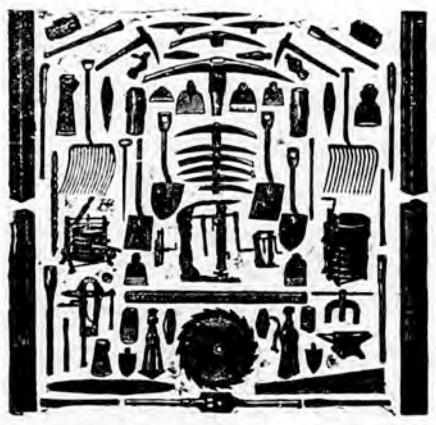

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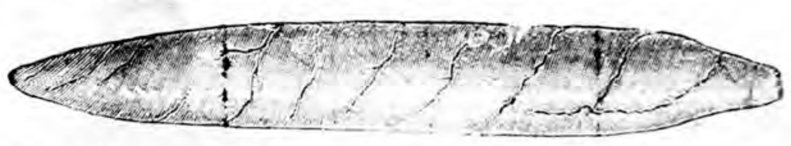

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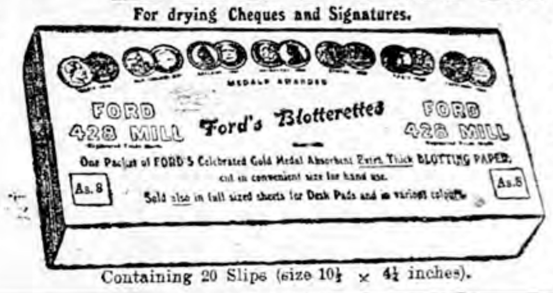
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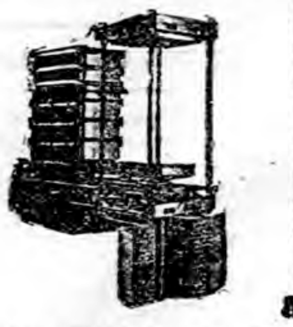

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